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## PROPER MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Prize Essay, by Captain J. S. Pettit, 1st Infantry.

The evidence of capacity to write forcibly is not all that is expected in an essay upon the method to be employed for the proper instruction of our officers. Apophthegms, original or quoted, merely help to fill the required number of pages, or to give an impression of the extensive reading of the writer. Aside from all this, however, it is necessary to notice other points in the paper, taken seriatim.

On page 3 of the essay by Captain Pettit, appearing in the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" for January, we find: "What are the qualifications of the ideal officer we hope to develop? He must have \* \* \* a good knowledge of the art and science of war." \* \* \*

On page 20 we are told the art of war includes logistics and strategy, yet on page 31 we are told that strategy and logistics usurp the time and labor which belong to the company and battalion.

Notice the following contrasts:

"We occasionally hear officers of rank complaining that the young officers who join from the Academy are not as well disciplined as they used to be. I do not agree with them. \* \* \* The trouble is in the service. The young men are not properly started. There is too much familiarity between the different grades." \* \* \* Page 7.

"The young officer will have some experience in his chosen arm; \* \* \* he will be on terms of equality \* \* \* with his instructor." \* \* \* Page 23.

"Students who are especially efficient and zealous should have their names sent to the War Department." \* \* \* Page 24.

"The honor system should be dropped. It is wrong to encourage a few at the expense of the many." Page 25.

On page 22 we find:

"We have become so infatuated with the marking idea as to carry it into our post-graduate schools, and we have seen the sad spectacle of a war veteran competing, on a scale of three, with a youngster just out of the Academy."

More real acquaintance with the methods pursued at Fort Leavenworth would have enabled Capt. Pettit to avoid this blunder. It is not necessary to explain. It suffices to say that it is a misstatement so far as it relates to the infantry and cavalry school of to-day.

On pages 30 and 31 Capt. Pettit criticises the values given to the Department of Infantry and Cavalry compared to other departments in the Infantry and Cavalry school.

The Commandant in the annual report of the school for 1896 says:

"It is very desirable that the Department of Cavalry and the Department of Infantry shall be developed pari passu with the Department of Military Art and the Department of Engineering. To do this requires the services of officers who are studious, progressive and energetic. It is not intended as a reflection upon instructors when it is stated that this object has not yet been accomplished. The work was necessarily to be developed gradually. When the school was started, clear ideas as to its scope had not been evolved. Consequently, in the primitive efforts to do something, everyone reached for that which was obvious, and in those days the departments of cavalry and infantry seemed to have decided advantage, inasmuch as they had something tangible. So barrack-square drills, ceremonies, duty as officer of the day and officer of the guard, and recorder of boards of survey, etc., absorbed much of the time of officers of the student class, and all of the attention of the instructors in these two departments. It is evident that such a course was not consistent with the object sought in establishing the school. While it is desirable to maintain proficiency in these things, it should be, and presumably is, required of all young officers while serving with their regiments before coming to the school. In other words, they come here with the expectation of learning something more than this in the Departments of Cavalry and Infantry. This expectation is not to be realized, the name of the school ought to be changed. It is hoped, however, that satisfactory progress can be obtained through the efforts of zealous chiefs of department."

"The task is a difficult one; so difficult that the questions naturally arise: Why maintain the two departments of Infantry and Cavalry as separate and distinct departments? Why not consolidate them with the Department of Military Art?"

The present course in the Department of Infantry embraces, first, Infantry Drill Regulations, which under par. 185 of said regulations, should be taught to the subaltern by his Captain prior to arrival at the school as a student officer; second, lectures upon foreign-infantry drill regulations; third, 'infantry fire, and its use in battle.' These are not, in themselves, suggestive of the necessity for the maintenance of a separate department. The same remark is applicable to the course in the Department of Cavalry. The Department of Artillery has had no representative since the light battery was removed.

"As a matter of fact, the practical course in the handling of companies and battalions of infantry, and the squadron of cavalry, in every phase of minor tactics in the field, goes on now in the Department of Military Art; and anything which might be attempted in that line by either the Department of Cavalry or the Department of Infantry must necessarily be a mere repetition."

"The consolidated department, embracing the Department of Military Art, the Department of Infantry, the Department of Cavalry, and the Department of Artillery, could have some distinctive title, such as 'The Tactical Department,' with one chief as senior instructor,

and such assistant instructors as experience would determine to be necessary."

"One objection has heretofore caused me to hesitate in recommending such a step. The school staff should have, as it does at present, a sufficient number of members to avoid tie votes upon important questions, and to impose dignity in its sessions. However, in spite of such consolidation, these objects could be attained by making the senior assistant instructor in each branch of the tactical department a member of the school staff ex officio."

"It is not essential that the chief of the tactical department, or that either assistant should be a field officer, although this would be desirable where rank is combined with requisite qualifications, which embrace more than familiarity with drill."

As the theory and practice are taught in the Department of Military Art, it is not necessary to teach them also in the Department of Infantry and the Department of Cavalry. For practical work in the field endeavor is made to successively place each officer of the student class in command of all the forces at this post, so far as time affords.

Hence the Departments of Infantry and Cavalry have but little left beyond the drill regulations with which all Captains should compel their subalterns to be familiar before coming to the school.

Capt. Pettit says:

"During the first year the infantry officers should be instructed theoretically and practically in the principles of combat, advanced and rear guards, outposts, patrols, drill regulations, marches, escorts, reconnaissance, administration fire tactics, and fire discipline. \* \* \* A similar course should be established for cavalry officers, with the addition of equitation and hippology." Page 32.

As this is done as time allows, with the exception of equitation, the suggestion is useless to the school; but harmful because it gives the impression of inefficiency needing to be rectified. It is thought that equitation, like cavalry drill regulations, should be taught to the subaltern by his troop commander, as required in Cavalry Drill Regulations before coming to the school.

"During the winter months, regular out-of-door work will be impracticable. Systematic theoretical work will then be in order." Page 33.

Remarks like these have no proper place in a prize essay. If they are not mere platitudes, they erroneously imply that there is no out-of-door work, and we are gratuitously informed that when such work is adopted at the Infantry and Cavalry School under the spur of this essay, then it will be found impracticable in the winter months.

"For this work (the theoretical work) the class should be divided into two sections; one section to contain graduates of the Military Academy who have once been declared proficient in law, ordnance and gunnery, drawing, civil and military engineering; the other to contain officers who have had no theoretical instruction in these subjects. \* \* \* Officers appointed from the ranks or civil life should report one year sooner than the other members of the class." \* \* \* Page 33.

It is thought that not only the instructors and graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School will be excusable for smiling at this suggestion. But Capt. Pettit has forgotten the course laid down for the first year, page 32, which he erroneously imagines to have originated.

"During the second year the practical work should be a continuation of the work of the first year, practical field engineering, combination of the arms in minor tactics, infantry and cavalry." \* \* \*

Those who have learned no more about the methods of the Infantry and Cavalry School are hereby informed that this has been done, as far as its resources allow, long before Capt. Pettit sat down to write something in competition for the prize offered by the Military Service Institution.

"The young officer should at once be started on the road to a knowledge of company administration. The Captain should teach him to inspect the barracks, the mess, the clothing and equipments of the men. He should serve an apprenticeship in the company office until he can correctly and readily make up all the records, returns, rolls, requisitions and correspondence, etc., etc." Page 39.

Surely there is no obstacle to Capt. Pettit doing this with his own subalterns. The regulations require it. Why then prolong his essay with such suggestions?

On pages 41 and 42 we find a suggestion of work for a company in outpost duty which is certainly not new to the members of the Board of Award. It has been practiced by the officers of the 6th Cavalry and 20th Infantry for over two years, and probably is an old story with every organization in the Army.

"In addition to the opportunities mentioned above, we have extended order drills which should be always held on varied ground. New conditions can be had by marching to new localities. Companies may be combined for joint operations; one to act offensively; the other defensively." Page 43.

Is it possible that this can be a new suggestion to the Board of Award, enabling it to select this essay for the prize? Is not the thing practiced in Capt. Pettit's own regiment, as in every other regiment in the service?

We have all listened patiently to the average lyceum essay, and read many of the published efforts of our officers. Seldom is there any apparent embarrassment at the thought that they may be repeating that which has been previously read or published over and over again.

On page 52 we find a proposed arrangement of examination of a Lieutenant for promotion to a Captaincy,

not differing materially from that prescribed over five years ago in G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1891.

It is not worth while to go on quoting superfluous suggestions for this, that or the other thing to be done, superfluous because already in actual practice.

Unfortunately, the foreign officer reading this essay will not know that these suggestions are superfluous. Being awarded the prize he will naturally regard it as accurately portraying our greatest necessities. He must draw a mental picture not very flattering to our service.

The map on page 48 showing a bit of country for illustration of suggested problem in minor tactics is intended as a model, and, therefore, should represent possibilities. Black River flows up hill from the Brick Yards to beyond Ball's Ford. Or if it be claimed that the contours at the Brick Yard represent high ground, then the stream flows along a sloping ridge, which is not seen in nature.

If the map was selected from some text, Capt. Pettit's choice was unfortunate.

As the Journal of the Military Service Institution is read in foreign services, it is a pity that this impossible map should have been stereotyped upon its pages.

On page 53 Capt. Pettit says:

"The War Department can at any time, if it chooses, put every suggestion I have made into practical operation."

On page 54 he says:

"We have the ability and the desire; give us the opportunity."

As Capt. Bunsby says in "Dombey and Son," "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it."

No one doubts Capt. Pettit's ability. His assertion is accepted as proof of desire. He has full opportunity like every other Captain in the service without waiting for anything more than the War Department has already done.

H. S. HAWKINS,  
Colonel 20th Infantry.

## THE FORT LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL.

The January number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" contains the prize essay by Capt. Pettit, 1st Inf., on "Proper Military Instruction." In it Capt. Pettit pays his respects to the Fort Leavenworth School in vigorous language. In justice to the School we give prominent place to a criticism upon Capt. Pettit by Col. Hawkins. We give the following extracts from the essay which were in type before the article by Col. Hawkins was received. Whatever the facts, the discussion will result in good, and will serve to make an admirable institution better known.

"It is the old West Point idea that in case of war we are all to be generals; consequently, strategy, grand tactics and logistics usurp the time and labor which rationally belong to the company and the battalion. We do not seem to be able to overcome desire to begin at the top instead of at the bottom."

"The sentiment of the service for the Leavenworth School will be more kind, details to it will be more eagerly sought, and the antagonistic feeling so common to students, which makes good instruction impossible, may be overcome when it is put in rational accord with the object of its existence; when the departments of infantry and cavalry are put at the head of the list instead of at the bottom, and the other subjects are grouped about them as accessories in the order of their importance."

"The tendency of an elaborate system of theoretical instruction is to make war appear complicated and abstruse; and to divert the attention of the student from his present rank and duties, to an idle contemplation of the remote possibilities of the future."

"All of our schools have suffered severely through the lack of good instructors. An order to instruct has been deemed all that was necessary to make an instructor; consequently, the school has had to instruct both student and instructor. The text book, which could be closely watched, became of necessity the boon companion of the instructor, and the system became dogmatic, uninteresting and irksome to the last degree. In some cases the instructor brought less experience and but little more knowledge into the school room than some of his pupils; he could not possibly exert any beneficial influence over them, and necessarily retarded the progress of the school. That our school survived the scourge was due to the fact that having been created by order, the coup de grace could be given only in the same way."

"When we find a first-class instructor we should keep him. His services are of vastly great importance in assisting in the training of young officers than in doing routine garrison duty."

"The Government is entitled to eight hours per day of honest labor from its employes; it can justly demand more than that from young men who will probably have many years of comparative ease."

"It seems incredible that an officer should be so lacking in pride as to permit himself to be declared 'deficient' in a service school."

"There should be a section in the revised statutes to read as follows:

"Any officer of the Army of the United States who, through willful neglect, lack of application or from want of ability, shall be declared deficient by the staff of any military school of the United States, shall be dismissed from the service."

"The Leavenworth school is an important link in our chain of instruction. Its influence reaches deeply into two great arms of the service; in a few years its graduates will attain rank and command; how essential it is that our instructors shall grasp the spirit and methods of the new instruction, which places discipline, loyalty

ally, zeal, determination to conquer and self-confidence first; daily training in all of the details and duties of one's own arm, second; and last, such accessories as may be considered necessary as preparation for high command, or for adding to the accomplishments and general usefulness of the officer.

"Zealous devotion to the duties and opportunities of the present is the best preparation for the future."

#### REPORT ON THE LAMONT BILL.

Representative Hull, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted to the House on the 19th inst. the report of the committee on the Lamont bill for the reorganization of the line of the Army. Mr. Hull said that it was his intention and that of members of the committee to get the bill before the House at the earliest opportunity. "I hope and believe," he continued, "that there is chance for the passage of the measure. But you know what a Congress this is for economy." Mr. Hull's report is an exhaustive document, and goes thoroughly into the results of its passage and the necessity for each action. He includes all the recommendations made by Secretaries of War and Commanders-in-Chief of the Army in the past looking to a reorganization of the line of the service. The committee recommend that the bill pass, with amendments, as follows. On page 2, Section 4, line 3, strike out "six" and insert "seven," and on page 3, Section 8, strike out "six" and insert "seven." We publish this week the bill as thus amended. The amendments merely change the date when the bill goes into effect from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

This favorable report on the Lamont bill puts it in a shape for final action by Congress and there should be no delay in bringing it to a vote in the two Houses. We see no reason to doubt that Congress will accept the conclusions of its committees and pass the bill if it has an opportunity to do so. But what is done must be done within the next forty days, otherwise all the labor thus far will be lost, and the work must begin over again with a new Congress consisting largely of gentlemen without legislative experience at Washington. It is no longer necessary to discuss the merits of this bill. Whatever may be thought of its deficiencies, no attempt should be made to amend it. Those interested in the Army should concentrate their entire strength in the one effort to bring it to a vote, and that speedily. Delays are always dangerous and are especially so in this case. There is no more important bill before Congress than this. It should have the right of way over all others and not be side tracked to make way for the pet measures of individual Congressmen, having only local importance.

Now, Gen. Hawley and Mr. Hull, unite your efforts for the passage of this bill; success will be the result, and your names, and those of the members who rally to your support, will be inscribed among the blessed.

So far as this Congress is concerned, it is now or never. Let it be now.

The Committee on Military Affairs in this report on the Lamont bill quote from the following documents to show the necessity for a new organization of infantry so as to make it uniform in its three-battalion organization with the other arms of our service and with the modern organization of all foreign armies except Persia and China: Reports of Secretaries of War for 1883, 1884, 1890, 1891, 1894, 1895 and 1896. These reports also show the imperative necessity for an increase of the artillery. A statement is given from Senate report No. 231, Forty-second Congress, first session, strongly presenting the wisdom of this country adopting the three battalion organization for the infantry under modern condition of arms.

The following extract from a memorandum prepared at the War Department and placed before the House Committee on Military Affairs further sustains the proposition that a reorganization of troops into small battalions for tactical purposes is indispensable to the efficiency of the Army, and explains generally the provisions of the accompanying bill:

The argument from a military standpoint in favor of a subdivision of the regimental line into smaller tactical units under the command of field officers is very briefly stated as follows:

All who have participated in a modern battle, and all students of military science agree, that in order to push home an attack against an enemy who use a weapon that can kill at least 2,500 yards, successive lines or waves to fill the losses of the leading troops are necessary, as well as the distribution of the attacking front into groups deployed in lines, so that advantage can be taken of every foot of the ground that offers cover and protection. Necessarily this greatly increases the difficulty of the control of a body of men and their proper leading into hot fight, when all are armed with repeating breech-loaders, this owing to the distribution and great increase in the depth of zone covered by the enemies' fire which has to be passed over. Formerly a colonel could direct the movements of his whole regiment of 1,000 men and upward, usually having them in hand at all times. Now a small battalion must cover a front equal to that form-

erly covered by a whole regiment, formed according to the old system. It is therefore essential that the strength of the unit should be reduced to the number which a single leader can handle in the stress of the modern engagement under these conditions. This can best be done by the subdivision of the regiment into three tactical units or battalions of 200 or 400 men each.

The infantry arm must compose the great bulk of every army, and upon its efficiency will depend in a very large degree the final result.

The demand for artilleryists in the new fortifications which are now completed and approaching completion can not be supplied from the present force.

The Secretary of War, in a communication dated Feb. 5, 1896, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, on this bill says:

"\* \* \* The present organization is defective in many particulars and the pressing necessity for correcting these defects has been pointed out, not only in the reports of the Secretary of War for 1894-'95, but in many reports of my predecessors, and in an annual message to Congress of the President. Every general in command of the Army since Gen. Grant has urgently recommended reorganization of the line.

The report concludes with the following:

#### MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY A DRAFT OF A BILL FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE LINE OF THE ARMY.

There has never been a time in the history of our country when any considerable portion of the population desired or necessities demanded a large standing army, an institution obnoxious to the spirit of our people; neither has there ever been a time when the need of a small regularly organized force has not been found essential to the public welfare, and its numbers have varied from a minimum of a few hundred men at the close of the last century, to an authorized maximum of about 75,000 men in 1866. From 1870 to 1874 its legal strength was 30,000; in 1875 it was reduced to 25,000, and it has remained at this strength to the present time. This force is organized into 40 regiments, 1 separate battalion and various detachments required for staff duties. The numbers of the Hospital Corps is variable, depending upon the needs of the service. It is now 711.

Were all the companies and troops manned that are now authorized by law the numerical strength of each would of necessity be much less than now. The men for all organizations now in service is 65 men each, but to man the skeleton companies on same basis would require quite 4,000 additional soldiers.

As respects distribution of this force the equivalent of 1 regiment of cavalry, 4 of artillery, and 8 of infantry are stationed east of the Mississippi. The remainder—that is to say, 9 regiments of cavalry, 1 of artillery and 17 of infantry—are west of the Mississippi, including 6 of the 10 light batteries.

The Cavalry.—The plan of reorganization herewith submitted contemplates no change in the cavalry arm beyond the manning of the skeleton troops and completing the squadron organization, while the total number of troopers would remain unchanged.

The Infantry.—This arm must furnish the mass of any army. The other arms are accessory and subordinate to the infantry. Upon its tactics the whole superstructure of military operations must be built. Nearly all of the National Guard and militia are of this arm, and they have a right to expect to see in each regular infantry regiment a model for their guidance. By the reorganization act of 1866 the infantry force was fixed at 45 regiments, the cavalry at 10, and the artillery at 5. In 1869 the number of infantry regiments, officers and men was reduced nearly one-half, and in 1874 and subsequently a further reduction in men brought the total down from over 28,000 in 1868 to less than 13,000. There was then and has since been no reduction in the cavalry or artillery. The infantry regiment as at present constituted, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major and 10 companies, dates from the Army reorganization act of 1821. Since then the armament, formation and system of evolution of all modern armies has been changed—some of them many times. Our arms, equipments and systems of drill have kept pace with the world's progress in these regards, and we have done what was possible to adapt the incongruous 10-company regiment to the modern requirement of small, compact battalions of four companies, but this result has been only partially attainable. The only change necessary to secure the regimental formation desired is the addition of 2 companies and remanning of the 2 that have been skeletonized, making 12 per regiment in all, divided into 3 battalions, each with its own major to command. Should the infantry organization be completed, as proposed, the number of companies equipped would be increased by 100, making the total infantry force 75 battalions of 4 companies, or about 240 men each. In time of emergency demanding a speedy increase of the number of men, the battalion could be increased to 400 men. The next expansion would involve the addition of a fourth battalion to each regiment. Through these steps the number of infantrymen could be doubled without changing the organization at all.

#### ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION PROPOSED.

The Artillery.—The reorganization of the present artillery force into 7 regiments of 12 batteries each will provide 84 batteries of artillery, an increase of 24, of which 14 may be field batteries and 70 for coast defense. In emergency the regular troops, with their organizations filled to the maximum, might have to form the first line of defense while the further resources of the country were being made available. In that case the infantry and cavalry regiments would form an Army corps of

about 40,000 men. Fourteen 6-gun batteries would provide 84 guns for this corps, or a proportion of about 2 guns per 1,000 men. While this proportion might be sufficient on certain theaters of war, it is the smallest that should be contemplated.

The value of preparation in this respect will be evident to any student of the early operations of the civil war. The lack of a navy on the part of the Confederate States made serious attack upon the Federal seaports a thing not to be apprehended. A large proportion of the artillery on seacoast service could, therefore be mounted as field batteries, for which service both officers and men had been prepared by training in time of peace. But it is a foregone conclusion that in any war such as is now at all possible, our heavy batteries will be urgently needed in the seacoast fortifications. The above minimum proportion of field guns should, therefore, be provided as the nucleus for the volunteer batteries which must form the greater portion of this arm in time of war. A reasonable preparation in this respect is all the more necessary in view of the greater time needed for the organization and training of volunteer field artillery as compared with other arms.

The proposed organization of the artillery will provide 70 foot batteries for service in seacoast fortifications. The necessity for such a provision becomes more apparent with every addition to the number of emplacements, guns and carriages in the modern defenses. The problem is, on the one hand, to determine the minimum number of trained men necessary as "caretakers" of costly material in time of peace, and the minimum number needed as a nucleus for the war garrisons; on the other hand, to reconcile these numbers with a reasonable limitation of cost.

When our system of defenses is completed, it will require a total of 29,314 enlisted men to provide one relief for all the guns and mortars. On the peace footing the 70 heavy batteries would have a trifle over 4,000 men, every one of whom would be a trained gunner. With the maximum strength now contemplated by the Revised Statutes, their strength would be nearly 10,000 men; by a further possible increase of the enlisted strength of these batteries they could provide between 17,000 and 18,000 men—and in either case, the additional men, scattered among the old organizations would become quickly trained. The latter number would provide the war garrisons first needed for the more important harbors. In any event there would be a carefully trained body of at least 4,000 gunners, with their officers, ments sent out from time to time will suffice for the training of volunteer organizations in peace, and as a nucleus for the garrisons in time of war. The ultimate economy resulting from a sufficient number of properly trained gunners will be apparent when it is considered that it costs for powder and projectiles alone:

To fire one round from the—8-inch B. L. rifle, \$164.55; 10-inch B. L. rifle, \$322.40; 12-inch B. L. rifle, \$561.70; 12-inch B. L. mortar, \$219.65; 8-inch pneumatic gun, \$280.; 15-inch pneumatic gun, \$650.

The total number of separate fortifications projected and partially completed is a little more than 100. In some harbors there will be 1; in others there will be 10, 12 and 15. Not all of these will require permanent garrisons in time of peace. The work of instruction will be carried on in the larger fortifications, while detachments sent out from time to time will suffice for the care and preservation of material in the others. It is believed that 70 companies of seacoast artillery will enable this work to be properly done, but that it is the minimum number that should be expected to do so.

Redistribution, 30,000 Men.—This improvement could be accomplished through an addition to the present enlisted force of about 4,300 men, and will leave the total strength the same as that fixed by Section 1115, of the Revised Statutes. The distribution would then stand about as follows: Cavalry, 30 squadrons, 6,170 men; artillery, 14 light batteries and 70 seacoast batteries, 5,075; infantry, 75 battalions, 16,325; engineers, 1 battalion, 500; ordnance detachments, 485; West Point detachments, 215; Indian scouts, 42; signal corps, 50; ordnance sergeants, 110; quartermaster sergeants, 80; commissary sergeants, 80; hospital corps, 711; miscellaneous, 147; total, 30,000 men. Such a force, considered with reference to a territory of 3,000,000 square miles, provides 1 soldier to 100 square miles.

Cost.—The additional expense involved amounts to about 6% per cent. of the present annual cost of the Army, and the increase in the effective strength of the regiments will be quite 18 per cent. The effect of the proposed changes upon expenditures has been computed with a great deal of care. Every feature affecting cost has been considered, and the exhibit herewith gives a full and complete statement of the result. The crude results may be stated as follows (for details see exhibit herewith): Increase for salaries of commissioned officers, \$528,880; pay of enlisted men, \$738,156; clothing of enlisted men, \$200,386; subsistence of enlisted men, \$278,251; forage, etc., for additional horses, \$24,400; total increase over present expenditure for pay, rations, clothing and forage, \$1,770,073.

Conclusion.—Promotion is but an incidental feature, but this measure, if enacted, will remove inequalities in respect to promotion that have been the subject of well founded criticism. The organization will meet the present requirements and all that can be foreseen; it will place the Army on a plane of efficiency never before reached, and will give to many deserving officers the promotion to which their age and long and efficient service entitle them. Promotions will be equalized in the three arms, and many just causes of complaint will be removed.

## PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE LINE OF THE ARMY.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Total officers.	Companies.	Regimental and non-commissioned officers.	First Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Farmers and saddlers.	Artificers and wagoners.	Privates.	Total enlisted men.
Cavalry:																	
Now	10	10	30	120	140	120	430	100	50	100	500	400	200	300	100	4,520	6,170
Proposed	10	10	30	120	140	120	430	120	50	120	600	480	240	360	100	4,320	6,170
Increase								20		20	100	80	40	60			
Decrease															100	200	
Each troop				1	1	1			1	5	4	2	3		36	51	
Artillery: a.																	
Now	5	5	15	60	130	65	280	60	25	60	260	240	120	180		3,140	4,025
Proposed	7	7	21	84	98	84	301	84	35	84	304	302	168	42		3,850	5,075
Increase	2	2	6	24	10	10	21	24	10	24	244	152	48	42		710	1,050
Decrease					32										180		
Each 1. battery				1	1	1				1	6	4	2	3		45	58
Each f. battery				1	1	1											
Infantry: b.																	
Now	25	25	75	300	350	250	875	200	125	200	800	800	400	600	10,200	13,125	
Proposed	25	25	75	300	350	300	1,075	300	125	300	1,200	1,200	600	900	12,900	16,325	
Increase						50	200	100		100	400	400	200	300	2,700	3,200	
Decrease															600		
Each company				1	1	1				1	4	4	2	3		43	54
Total now	40	40	70	430	570	435	1,585	430	200	360	1,560	1,440	720	900	880	17,860	23,220
Total proposed	42	42	126	504	588	504	1,806	504	210	504	2,304	2,072	1,008	1,002		21,070	27,570
Total increase	2	2	56	74	18	69	221	74	10	144	744	632	288	102		3,210	4,350
Total decrease															880		

a. Promotions: 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 4 Majors, 10 Captains, 34 1st Lieutenants, 2 2d Lieutenants. To be appointed: 21 2d Lieutenants.  
b. Promotions: 50 Captains, 100 1st Lieutenants. To be appointed: 200 2d Lieutenants.  
c. Includes 70 skeleton organizations.

Commo. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, has received information from the contractors for building Dry Dock No. 3, at the New York Navy Yard that the dock will be completed and turned over to the Government on the 16th of February. This dock is the largest on the western continent and delays and accidents have marked its construction from the beginning. Commo. Matthews last week telegraphed to the contractors to hurry their work.

Gen. Miles has written a letter to Brig. Gen. Forsyth, commanding the Department of California, in which he directs a careful survey to be made of the reservation on the north side of the Golden Gate, which he calls the Gibraltar of the Pacific Coast, with a view to the establishment of a strong artillery garrison at that point, the armament to be at least eight high power guns of modern character. The Presidio at San Francisco is not a heavy artillery post, though there are two batteries there for protecting and manning the batteries south of the Golden Gate, but Gen. Miles considers it a most important reservation for the Pacific Coast, and contemplates stationing a regiment of infantry there in addition to its present garrison of light and heavy artillery and the battalion of cavalry.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification, at its last meeting, devoted considerable time to the subject of the Brown 10-inch wire-wound segmental gun, and the Secretary has ordered the Ordnance Department to proceed with the work of construction as rapidly as possible. Further consideration was also given to the matter of asking Congress for an increased appropriation for the extension of the work at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, following the plan suggested at the meeting last month, to convert it into a type fort. It is expected that the desired appropriation will be asked for as an appendix to the regular appropriation bill. The board intends, if successful in obtaining the necessary money for Fort Wadsworth, to advocate a similar expenditure at a number of other points, as rapidly as possible, so that there may be at frequent intervals along the coast perfectly equipped defenses with several types of modern high power guns, and the necessities of range finders, marine telegraphs, etc., and a thoroughly drilled garrison.

Notwithstanding the opposition of Chairman Boutelle, the sub-committee on Navy Personnel of the House Naval Committee succeeded in reporting a personnel measure to the committee. Mr. Boutelle desired that the report of the sub-committee be deferred and this resulted in considerable animated discussion. He was voted down and the sub-committee was given authority by the committee to make their report. Immediately after the session the sub-committee held a meeting, at which their report was drafted. It will be filed by Mr. Hulick and will state that the sub-committee has given careful consideration to the matter of the personnel, has discussed the merits of all bills introduced, and as a result has agreed upon the combined measure which it reports "for consideration" of the full committee. Some discussion arose among members of the sub-committee as to whether it would not be desirable to report the measure for "adoption," but it was finally decided to make the report as stated above. It is expected that Mr. Boutelle will continue his opposition to the personnel, but the sub-committee are determined to push the matter as much as possible, and are hopeful for favorable action before the close of the session, thus giving their bill a prestige which will be of value in case of its consideration by the next Congress.

The bill reported by the committee is in the line of bills published here, providing for a reserve list, etc. Under the heading of "General Staff Corps," we have the fol-

lowing provision: "Section 15.—That the active list of the commissioned staff officers of the Navy of the United States shall comprise officers of the Medical Corps, Pay Corps, Engineer Corps, chaplains, professors of mathematics, naval constructors and civil engineers. That these several corps shall be divided into grades and commissioned with rank and title as follows, namely: First, Captain; second, Commander; third, Lieutenant Commander; fourth, Lieutenant; fifth, Lieutenant, junior grade; sixth, Ensign." That officers of the staff corps shall command in their own departments, subject to the authority of the commanding officer, but shall not command in the line or other staff corps.

It is not believed that the present Congress will develop any such liberality in the matter of appropriations for fortifications as characterized the last session, yet the Board of Ordnance and Fortification are developing the comprehensive scheme of coast defence which has made material progress during the past year. Great influence will be brought to bear upon Senators and Representatives to make them if possible see the unwisdom of very penny-wise-and-pound-foolish economy in this direction. Much is expected of the Tampa Convention for the consideration of the condition of the fortifications of the Gulf coast and the southern seaboard generally. Gen. Miles was unable to attend owing to matters requiring his attention in Washington, but he sent several of his aides who were thoroughly instructed regarding his views and in thorough sympathy with them. The General also addressed to the convention a strong letter of approval and encouragement, in which he recited his views respecting the necessity of increasing the number and strength of the Southern forts. The Secretary of War's estimates for Southern seacoast defenses were for Charleston, \$350,925; Savannah, \$393,925; Key West, \$32,000; Pensacola, \$150,400; Mobile, \$150,400; New Orleans, \$480,400; Galveston, \$149,925. These estimates are for the extension of the work in progress at these points, and is not to be used in payment for any of the work under way.

Nine Navy officers now on sea duty will be detached shortly and given shore stations. Capt. H. L. Howison, who now commands the Oregon, will be promoted to flag rank when Rear Adml. J. G. Walker retires in March. His friends desire him to succeed Rear Adml. Beardslee, commanding the Pacific station, but it is understood that Commo. Dewey has been promised that appointment. Capt. A. S. Barker is prominently mentioned to succeed Capt. Howison in the command of the Oregon. The Department has not yet decided when Capt. W. S. Schley shall be relieved from the command of the New York, the matter resting largely with the views of Adml. Buncce. Capt. B. J. Cromwell is regarded as a possibility. Capt. H. B. Robeson will also be given sea duty in a few months. Capt. C. S. Cotton, of the Philadelphia, Capt. E. M. Shepherd, of the San Francisco, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh, of the Minneapolis, Capt. Albert Kautz, of the Wabash and Capt. Silas Casey, of the Vermont will all be relieved before mid-summer. Capt. J. B. Coghlan, J. W. Philip, H. F. Pickens and F. J. Higginson are available for sea duty. Comdr. R. P. Leary will shortly be promoted, and it will be necessary to appoint a new commanding officer for the ram Katahdin. Upon the return of the Detroit her commander, Comdr. G. C. Reiter, will be detached, and she is to be laid up for repairs. No commander will be named for her immediately. It is considered possible that Comdr. G. A. Converse may be relieved of the command of the torpedo station when the gunboats now under construction by the Herreshoff Mfg. Co. are finished.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy, which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Dec. 19, 1896, page 276, were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 18.

## FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Upon motion of Mr. Quay, the Senate, on Jan. 18, proceeded to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Senator Hawley offered an amendment to insert in the bill these words: "And the promotions authorized by law when a vacancy occurs in the office of the Chief Signal officer may be made in grades below that of Colonel upon the approval of this act." The amendment was agreed to. The committee amendment in regard to the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., was agreed to. Senator Cockrell offered this amendment, which was agreed to: "Provided, That department commanders may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, detail two enlisted men from each Army post in their respective departments, under such arrangements as they may deem best, to report to the chief signal officer of the department for instruction and duty."

Mr. Quay offered the following amendment, which was also agreed to: "All the money hereinbefore appropriated, except the appropriation 'for mileage to officers when authorized by law,' shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund." The bill was then reported to the Senate, read a third time and passed.

The bill granting a pension of \$100 per month to Fanny Urale Gibbon, widow of the late Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, precipitated a great deal of discussion. Representative Crowthers submitted an amendment reducing the amount of the pension to \$50 per month. Messrs. Crowthers and Blue advocated the passage of a law to fix a uniform and equitable rate for pensions for widows of general officers. Mr. Blue thought the maximum limit should be \$50. Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, entered his remarks and criticized the action of Congress in giving large pensions to widows of officers. Mr. Curtis, of New York, opposed a reduction of the amount proposed to be appropriated by the bill. Mr. Andrews, of Nebraska, interrupted the discussion, and stated that the question had been taken up by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, which had adopted a resolution with a report thereon. Here is the resolution and report which he laid before the House.

"Whereas, marked confusion and delay have resulted from the want of some uniform rule in the consideration of private pension bills; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That it is the sense of the House that all private pension bills should be drawn according to the rates of pension indicated by the general pension laws unless the evidence should clearly show that a higher rate is justly required to relieve actual distress, the question of the soldier's rank being considered wholly immaterial in determining an exceptional rating.

"Resolved, That all recommendations from committees should be in harmony with the sentiment of the foregoing resolution."

Mr. Andrews, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted a report, in which he said:

"If the rates fixed by the general pension laws are not fair and just, a bill removing unjust discriminations should be put upon its passage immediately and enacted into law. Thus one discussion would settle the question of rates, and Congress would be relieved of a large volume of business which would be and ought to be transacted through the Pension Bureau. The adoption of the resolutions would give a rule of action to members, committees, and the House in the transaction of business relative to private pension bills; and your committee therefore recommends that said resolution be agreed to."

A vote on Mr. Crowther's amendment to the bill for the relief of Mrs. Gibbon resulted in its rejection. Mr. Wood substituted \$75 for \$100 proposed by the bill, which was also rejected. The bill was then passed.

The resolution of the committee was not considered, except with reference to its bearing upon the bill discussed.

The House then considered the bill to increase the pension of Clara L. Nichols, widow of the late Brevet Maj. Gen. W. A. Nichols, who was a distinguished veteran of the Mexican War. The committee finally adopted an amendment granting the lady in question a pension of \$75 a month.

The Senate act granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Conly, widow of the late Maj. Clifton Conly, was passed by the House. The Senate act granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Nolan, widow of the late Maj. Nicholas Nolan, 3d U. S. Cav., was amended and passed. As amended, the measure grants Mrs. Nolan a pension of \$25 per month instead of \$50 proposed by the Senate act.

At the evening session the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the private calendar. The first bill considered was that granting a pension to Mrs. Lena D. Smith, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Green Clay Smith, a soldier of the Mexican War. The committee decided to favorably recommend to the House the passage of the bill.

The Senate act granting a pension of \$75 per month to Isabella Morrow, widow of the late Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., U. S. A., was also recommended for passage. Favorable action was taken on the Senate act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Sarah B. Leet, widow of the late Maj. G. K. Leet, Asst. Adj. Gen. U. S. A.

Representative Ellett has introduced a bill to compensate Gen. D. H. Maury for his cavalry tactics.

The House in the matter of the Senate act to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers who were graduates of West Point Military Academy has transferred the consideration of the measure from the Committee on Claims to the Committee on War Claims.

Representative Fairchild, on Monday, called up this bill, reported from the Committee on Patents: "Be it enacted, etc., That whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interests will be promoted by the use in the naval service of devices covered by letter patent issued to any officer of the Navy, whether retained in his ownership or assigned to others, the United States may acquire the right to use said device upon such terms or at such rate of compensation as may to the Secretary of the Navy seem just and equitable, and in determining the compensation to be paid by the United States for the assignment or for the use of such devices regard will be had by the Secretary of the Navy to any facilities in originating the work of perfecting the invention which the inventor may have enjoyed by reason of his connection with the public service." Mr. Fairchild submitted a report which was reviewed in the "Journal" when submitted during the last session. The committee recommended the passage of the bill with the following amendments: "Insert after the words 'covered by letters patent,' in line 5, 'which

## SESSION.

Jan. 18.

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may be hereafter; and after the words 'compensation, as may,' in line 9, insert the words 'be determined to be just and equitable by a board of not less than three naval officers, appointed for the purpose by;' and after the words 'with the public service,' in line 15, insert the words 'and the decision of said board shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Navy;' strike out after the words 'compensation, as may,' in line 9, the word 'to;' and after the word 'Navy,' in line 9, strike out, in lines 9 and 10, the words 'seem just and equitable;' and after the words 'will be had,' in line 12, strike out the words, in lines 12 and 13, 'by the Secretary of the Navy.' The House agreed to the amendments and passed the bill.

The bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Mary L. Bacon, widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. George B. Bacon, U. S. N., has become a law.

Mr. Hull presented on Monday a petition signed by Capt. H. Catley, U. S. A., retired, urging the passage of the bill for the readjustment of the accounts of certain Army officers. The officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, through Mr. Otgen, presented a petition favoring the passage of the Senate bill for the issuance of Springfield rifles to the National Guard.

The joint resolution authorizing Surg. P. M. Rixey, of the Navy, to accept from the King of Spain the grand cross of naval merit with the white distinction mark, in recognition of services rendered to the officer and sailors of the Santa Maria who were injured by an explosion on that ship, was signed by the President. The President has approved the acts granting an increase of pension to John L. Britton, Ira Harris and Mrs. C. O. Van Cleave, widow of the late Gen. H. B. Van Cleave.

The Senate Committee on Claims has favorably reported the amendment intended to be reported by Mr. Walthall to the bill for the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill: The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and required to pay immediately to the patentee the \$25,000 appropriated in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1895. Said act providing "for the exclusive rights and for ordnance appliances now in use on naval vessels and protected and covered by patent No. 533,171, said patent being embraced in a contract dated Jan. 28, 1893, and signed by the Secretary of the Navy and patentee."

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs recommended the passage of S. 3355 to organize a naval reserve battalion with changes recommended by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. These are to strike out the word "reserve" in the title and in sections 6 and 7. Also to strike out sections 4, 5 and 6 entirely. A similar report has been made to the House by the Naval Committee of that body. The bill was passed by the Senate Jan. 19.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have recommended the passage of H. R. 3719, amended to read as follows: "That all officers of the Regular Army of the United States, active or retired, who served in the volunteer forces during the late war, may, at the discretion of the President, receive a brevet in the Regular Army equal to the highest rank held or the highest brevet received in the said volunteer forces and be commissioned accordingly as of the date of such brevet: Provided, That they have not already received a brevet or higher grade in the Regular Army."

The Senate Committee on Appropriations favorably reported on the 18th inst. the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The only increase recommended by the committee to the House bill an appropriation by the Com for the purchase of one Maxim semi-automatic three-pounder, quick-firing gun, mounted on field carriage complete, and ammunition therefor. An important item of legislation is the change made in the item entitled "For Pay of the Military Academy Band." Instead of providing for six enlisted musicians as authorized by the House bill, the measure provides for "one sergeant and five enlisted musicians. No change in the pay of the men is made, each receiving \$34 per month as heretofore. Instead of six enlisted musicians and four corporals, the act provides for two corporals and four enlisted musicians. Under the caption, "For pay of field musicians," the act provides for one corporal and thirteen privates. The committee present the following comparison:

Amount of estimates for 1898, \$521,812.83; House bill, \$474,572.83; increase recommended by the committee (for Maxim gun), \$5,000; amount as reported to the Senate, \$479,572.83; amount of law for 1897, \$449,525.61; the bill as reported in less than the estimates, \$42,240; the bill as reported exceeds appropriation for 1897, \$30,047.22.

A message from the Senate on the 19th inst. announced the passage by that body of the Army Appropriation bill. Representative Hull immediately asked for consideration of the measure and requested non-concurrence in the Senate amendments already printed in the Army and Navy Journal. The Speaker pro tempore named as the conferees on the part of the House, Messrs. Hull, Parker and McClellan. The conferees on the part of the Senate were announced as Messrs. Hale, Quay and Blackburn. The conferees of both Houses met on Wednesday and discussed the points of difference.

The enrolled bills granting pensions to Mrs. Sarah E. Comly, widow of the late Maj. Clifton Comly, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fanny Meale Gibbon, widow of the late Gen. Gibbon, have been signed.

The bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Marthon, widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon, U. S. N., was reported by the Committee of the Whole for passage on Tuesday. The Senate bill granting an increase of pension to Maj. Gen. J. H. Staehel also received favorable action.

The Secretary of War has recommended an appropriation by Congress for the construction of a sea wall at Sandy Hook, N. J.

The House has received a petition forwarded by Maj. Theodore John Eckerson, retired, U. S. A., in favor of the readjustment of accounts of retired officers under the act of July 5, 1838.

The House Committee on War Claims has made a favorable report on the measure which passed the Senate on Dec. 17, 1896, providing for the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers who were graduates of West Point. The committee simply incorporates in its report the report made in the first session of the 54th Congress on House bill No. 7326, a statement concerning which was printed in the "Army and Navy Journal" at the time. Representative Mahon has introduced a bill "to authorize the readjustment of the account of certain Army officers," which is identical in its phraseology of the measure passed by the Senate and reported by the committee.

Representative Fairchild's measure in regard to the use of devices patented by naval officers in the naval service, which passed the House on the 18th inst., will be considered by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

The Committee on War Claims has made a favorable report on the Senate act for the relief of William H. Atkins, formerly commissary sergeant in the Army. Atkins claimed \$145 travel pay and allowance from the place of his discharge in the Army, Fort Craig, N. M., to St. Augustine, Fla. His claim to the second au-

ditor of the Treasury was disallowed. The committee found that the second auditor and the Adjutant General who declared that the soldier was not entitled to the money claimed had not the semblance of any warrant for their course.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has favorably reported without amendment the Senate act to commission Passed Assistant Surgeons in the United States Navy, and to provide for their examination preliminary to their promotion to the grade of Surgeon. In their report the committee say: "The bill has the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, who states in an official communication to this committee that its adoption will tend to promote the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Navy. The bill has also the support of the Surgeon General of the Navy, who states that the defective system acting so injuriously to the interests of the Naval Medical Corps should be remedied as soon as possible. There seems to be no good reason why medical officers should not be regularly commissioned on reaching the grade of Passed Assistant Surgeons, and be required to show their fitness for advancement to the grade of Surgeon. The bill herewith presented provides for the establishment of the grade of Passed Assistant Surgeon and for the examination of officers in such grade before their promotion to that of Surgeon."

The House bill granting an increase of pension to the widow of the late Maj. Gen. E. B. Tyler, was recommended for favorable action by the Committee of the Whole Jan. 19.

A favorable report on the bill for the relief of James Stewart was made on Jan. 20 by the Senate Committee on Claims. Mr. Stewart served as an enlisted man in the Army until 1861, when he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant and served continuously as a commissioned officer until 1878. He desires a claim for longevity and rations referred to the Court of Claims for settlement. The amount involved is \$4,200.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations will begin the consideration next week of the bill providing for coast fortifications. Secretary Lamont and Brig. Gens. Flagler and Craighill will be called before the sub-committee.

The Lamont bill for the reorganization of the Army, as reported to the Senate, June 6 (S. 2,202), is as follows:

To reorganize the Army, and so forth.

That the line of the Army shall consist of ten regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of artillery, and twenty-five regiments of infantry, and that the total number of enlisted men in the Army of the United States, including Indian scouts and the Hospital Corps, shall be limited to 30,000.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of cavalry shall consist of the officers, enlisted men and veterinary surgeons now authorized by law, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen 1st lieutenants, twelve 2d lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, and twelve batteries: Provided, That two batteries of each regiment may, in the discretion of the President, be organized as field artillery, and each battery that may be so organized shall have, in addition to the battery organization now authorized by law, four corporals, two farriers and one saddler: And provided further, That each of the remaining batteries that are not organized as field artillery, may, in the discretion of the President, have two additional sergeants.

Sec. 4. That each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen 1st lieutenants, twelve 2d lieutenants, the chaplains now authorized by law, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians and twelve companies, organized into three battalions of four companies each.

Sec. 5. That each regiment in the line of the Army shall have one adjutant and one quartermaster, each of whom shall be selected from the 1st lieutenants of the regiment, and, except as herein provided, the organization of troops, batteries and companies of each arm of the service shall remain as now fixed by law: Provided, That the grades of artificer and wagoner are hereby abolished.

Sec. 6. That all vacancies created or caused by this Act, and all that may occur in the line of the Army after July 1, 1897, shall be fixed by promotion according to seniority from the next lower grade in the several arms of cavalry, artillery and infantry, respectively, subject to the existing provisions of law governing examinations for promotions.

Sec. 7. That the graduates of the Military Academy may, at the discretion of the President, be promoted and commissioned as additional 2d lieutenants as provided in the Act approved May 17, 1886.

Sec. 8. That this act shall take effect July 1, 1897, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide a modern organization for the line of the Army."

## RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Charles H. Banes, who served gallantly during the war as an Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, died Jan. 15, at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Virginia Hunt, who died at Flushing, N. Y., Jan. 13, was the wife of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U. S. N., and daughter of Rear Adm. Upshur. She is survived by her husband and two children.

Dr. Thomas T. Janeway, who died suddenly at Bermuda, Jan. 15, was the second son of Lieut. Col. John H. Janeway, U. S. A., retired. He was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, became associated with Dr. Parker and Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, and on the retirement of Dr. Parker remained in partnership with Dr. Stimson. He suffered from a weak heart, and only recently went to Bermuda to take a rest. He leaves a widow.

Lieut. Frank J. Milligan, U. S. N., retired, who died recently at Knoxville, was appointed Cadet Midshipman in 1870, attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1889, and was retired May 28, 1892, for incapacity resulting from incident of service. Since retirement he had lived at Knoxville, in his native State, Tennessee.

Joseph Willard, who died recently in Washington, D. C., was one of that city's oldest and wealthiest citizens well known to the services. The old hotel at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street was the property of Joseph Willard, and has borne his name for nearly half a century. Among his associates he was reputed to be worth between two and three millions of dollars, but, as he was a man who kept his affairs a secret, his real wealth is problematical.

Maj. A. S. Taylor, U. S. A., and family are sojourning at St. Augustine, with headquarters at the Alcazar.

## PERSONALS.

Late arrivals of Army officers in New York are Capt. S. S. Lench, Lieut. J. A. Moss, Lieut. G. H. Patten, Grand Hotel.

Lieut. O. R. Wolfe, 22d U. S. Inf., was called this week from Fort Leavenworth to Louisville by the illness of his mother.

Lieut. W. H. Mullay, 21st Inf., of Plattsburg Barracks, who is visiting relations in Columbus, Ohio, has had his leave extended two months.

Chief Engr. G. J. Burnap, U. S. N., of the Olympia, who is reported to be unable longer to perform his duties at sea is expected to be shortly relieved.

Navy officers, lately visiting in New York, are Rear Adm. C. C. Carpenter, Fifth Avenue; Naval cadets A. Bronson and W. R. Cushman, Sturtevant House.

Lieut. J. L. Schon, A. D. C. to Gen. Otis, has rejoined at Vancouver Barracks from leave and taken temporary charge of the A. G. O. Headquarters Dept. of the Columbia.

Col. George H. Mendell, U. S. A., of 2310 Clay street, San Francisco, was elected a vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers at the annual meeting held this week in New York City.

At the recent installation at Fort Crook of Garrison No. 11, R. A. and N. U., Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, 22d Inf., the post commander, was presented, on election, to an honorary membership with a gold badge and lapel button.

Lieut. R. P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has, says "The Tatler," made the Valencia, St. Augustine, his home since his arrival last autumn. He is a bright, cultured gentleman, rapidly becoming a favorite with the young people.

Surg. Gen. James R. Tryon, U. S. N., who is of the grade of medical inspector, will be promoted to the grade of medical director, the highest in the department, on account of the retirement of Medical Director H. M. Wells, on Jan. 20, on account of age.

1st Sergt. M. J. Murphy, Co. D, 13th U. S. Inf., has received many compliments upon the mastery manner in which he drilled the company at the Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening last. It was a wonderful exhibition of command and precision. Not a flaw could be seen in any of the movements.

Professor Paul J. Dashiell, instructor in Physics and Chemistry at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, will be tendered a dinner by the Lehigh University Club, New York. Prof. Dashiell was formerly captain of the university football team, and for the last few years has been umpire at many of the important college football games in the East.

Comdr. Casper F. Goodrich, U. S. N., delivered the first of a series of three lectures on naval topics before the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, New York City, Jan. 19. His subject was "The Sailor in the Revolution." The lecture was instructive and amusing, and highly appreciated by an enthusiastic audience, among whom were Adm. Erben, U. S. N.; Pay. Insp. Arthur Burtis, U. S. N.; Commo. Sicard, U. S. N.; Capt. Mahan, U. S. N., and others.

The following officers of the services were in Washington, D. C., this week: Maj. W. H. Tucker, U. S. A., at Calumet Place, on leave; Add. 2d Lieut. F. C. Bolles, 6th Inf., U. S. A., at 912 1st street, N. W.; Col. O. H. Ernst, U. S. A., Metropolitan Club; Maj. E. R. Warner, U. S. A., retired, at the Richmond; 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Almy, 5th Cav., U. S. A., at 1019 Vermont avenue; Comdr. Thos. Perry, U. S. N., Army and Navy Club; Capt. F. F. Harrington, U. S. N., at 816 Eighteenth street, N. W.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Bishop Soule, of the Navy, and Miss Jessie Eunice Deane, niece of Mr. Warren S. Young, of Washington, D. C., took place at St. Paul's Church, Washington, at noon, Jan. 14. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alfred Harding in the presence of only the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties. Mr. Harry Stiles Adams, of Cleveland, Ohio, was best man, and Miss Gertrude Davis, of Washington, maid of honor. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Soule left for New York City for a stay of several days, after which they will reside at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., where Mr. Soule is now stationed.

Med. Dir. H. M. Wells, U. S. N., who retired for age on Jan. 20, was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from Massachusetts July 1, 1861, and served with distinction during our civil war, being Passed Assistant Surgeon June 22, 1864. Oct. 9, 1866 he reached the grade of Surgeon, and that of Medical Inspector Aug. 22, 1884, and Medical Director Sept. 22, 1891. His last duty was in charge of the Naval Laboratory, New York. His sea service exceeds that of any officer of his grade, with the exception of Med. Dir. Clark. Dr. Wells will carry with him into retirement the best wishes of his comrades of the Navy.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield are spending the winter in St. Augustine, occupying one of the Ponce de Leon cottages on Carrera street. The General is enjoying a well-earned rest after years of active service. The rest, however, is by no means an idle one, as he is compiling a book of his Army experience, and at the same time contributing to the "Century." Mrs. Schofield assisting in many ways, says "The Tatler." She is very fond of St. Augustine, and is thoroughly enjoying her home, its quiet and freedom from the care that a large establishment entailed, while St. Augustine's pride in having General and Mrs. Schofield with them is exceedingly pleasant.

Fort Grant (Ariz.) having no chaplain, the 7th Cav. seem to have adopted as their own, Chaplain C. C. Pierce, of Apache. He rode over from Fort Apache to officiate at the funeral of Lieut. Bullock, 7th Cav., who recently died in camp at San Bernardino. The trip involves a horseback ride over the mountains, and 125 miles of it, late in December, are enough to try one's traveling qualities. The first twenty hours, the start being made at 10 o'clock at night, were marked by a severe storm of snow and sleet, which cut off telegraphic communication between the posts. Lieut. Bullock, as a school boy in New Jersey, was a dear friend of the chaplain, who, aside from his seal in his ministerial office, was glad to make this trip for the sake of his friend's family.

At a meeting of the order of Indian Wars of the United States, at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14, the following named officers were elected to the offices named for the year 1897: Commander, Gen. Reuben F. Bernard; Senior Vice Commander, Col. Bernard J. D. Irwin; Junior Vice Commander, Lieut. Col. John W. Clous; Recorder, Maj. George W. Baird. Council—Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Capt. Allyn Capron. An election of members followed, and a considerable number of officers, representing different branches of the service, were elected. An appropriate badge has been devised and will soon be ready for distribution among the members of the order. We published a short time ago a statement of the objects of the society and the conditions of membership.

Lieut. S. A. Smoke, 19th Inf., on leave at Columbia, is expected at Fort Brady, Mich., in a few weeks.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Horton, U. S. A., left New York City Jan. 19 for Coronado Beach, San Diego, Cal.

Col. P. T. Swaine, U. S. A., residing at Los Nietos, Cal., reached his sixty-sixth birthday on Jan. 22.

Maj. A. H. Jackson, Paymr., U. S. A., is expected to open his office in Albuquerque, N. M., early in February.

Lieut. W. H. Bean, 2d U. S. Cav., was expected East this week on a two months' visit to friends in Pennsylvania.

Lieut. E. T. Wilson, 3d Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Mason, Cal., for duty with Capt. Sedgwick Pratt's Battery E.

Capt. M. M. Mason, U. S. A., residing at 525 College avenue, Waukesha, Wis., reached his fiftieth birthday on Jan. 20.

Capt. T. Cruse, U. S. A., and family are located at No. 1412 Hopkins street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the season.

Capt. G. S. Hoyle, 1st Cav., on sick leave at Portland, Ore., since October last, is expected to rejoin at Fort Sill, O. T., early in February.

Capt. William P. Atwell, U. S. A., who is quartered at the Colonial Hotel, Washington, D. C., for the winter, reached his fifty-second birthday on Jan. 22.

Lieut. F. W. Fuger, 13th Inf., was expected to rejoin at Fort Columbus the latter part of this week from a visit to his parents at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Kimball, Deputy Q. M. Gen., was expected to arrive this week in San Antonio, from San Francisco, to enter upon duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

Among Ohioans present at the eleventh annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York, on the evening of Jan. 16, were Gen. Wager Swayne and Col. H. C. Corbin, of the Army. Henry L. Burnett, president of the society, presided.

The life-size portrait of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., which was on exhibition at the recent military tournament in Madison Square Garden, New York, has been presented to the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point by Col. Albert A. Pope, of Boston. The portrait was painted about a year ago by Charles A. Whipple.

Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., assistant instructor in the department of military art at the Infantry and Cavalry School, whose four years' tour of duty expires next August, is to be detailed next month on the staff of Gov. Tanner of Illinois. The Captain's recent lectures before the Illinois National Guard made him very popular among the Illinois soldiery.—Kansas City Times.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., and his Troop F, rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen early in the week, well pleased with their reception, sojourn, etc., at Madison Square Garden, New York, during the military tournament. Every one vied to show attention to the troopers, and the occasion will long be remembered. The troop received a rousing "send off" on its departure.

The lyceum season at Fort Warren, Mass., includes essays by Maj. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., "Brevet Rank"; Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., "Light Artillery"; Capt. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art., "Re-enlistments and Guarantees of Employment for Non-Commissioned Officers and ex-Soldiers in European Armies"; Lieut. S. Smith, 2d Art., "Coast Defense"; Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d Art., "Armor"; Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., "Gun Carriages".

The New York "Herald," referring to the personnel of those in charge of the inaugural parade at Washington, D. C., March 4 next, says: "Gen. Horace Porter is fitted in an eminent way for the important duties under his charge. He is perhaps the most successful organizer of military parades in the country. Gen. Porter has the able assistance of Col. H. C. Corbin, who had general charge of the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of President Garfield, and was Adjutant General of the last two inaugural parades.

A Washington correspondent writes: Col. Fred D. Grant, of New York, son of the great Union General, and Lieut. Gen. E. D. Lee, of Mississippi, one of the Confederate leaders, met in the Speaker's room at the Capitol, Jan. 15, for a common purpose. Both are advocating the perpetuation of the battlefield of Vicksburg, on which Grant won laurels as a strategist and a fighting soldier. Col. Grant represents the Army of the Tennessee, and Gen. Lee the Confederate Veterans' Association.

Col. James S. Casey, 22d Inf., to whose long and excellent record of service we referred a few weeks ago, will be duly retired for age on Monday next, January 25. He is at present located at 1924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Col. Casey's retirement causes the following promotions in the infantry arm: Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wilkoff, 19th to Colonel; Maj. C. C. Hood, 7th, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Constant Williams, 7th, to Major; and 1st Lieut. D. A. Frederick, 7th, to Captain. The promotion of Lieut. Frederick leaves the position of Regimental Adjutant to be filled.

A Newburgh, N. Y., dispatch says: A judgment for \$12 has been entered in a court at Fishkill against Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art. Last winter, says the account, while Eliza Sloan was having so much trouble with writers of threatening notes, the Lieutenant sent a man named John Joyce on from Fort Warren to guard his house at Glenham at night. Joyce boarded at a hotel in Matteawan. It is alleged that Lieut. Lang agreed to pay his board bill of \$12. The hotel proprietor brought suit against the Lieutenant, and the plaintiff recovered a judgment.

The lyceum season at St. Francis' Barracks, Fla., includes essays by Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, 1st Art., "Sea Coast Artillery and Projectiles"; Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st Art., "Notable Field Works"; Capt. W. P. Van Ness, 1st Art., "The Light Artillery Service"; Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., 1st Art., "Florida, Its Acquisition and Military History"; Lieut. A. Todd, 1st Art., "Barracks and Quarters"; Lieut. J. V. White, 1st Art., "Proposed Seacoast and Lake Defenses of the U. S."; Lieut. F. S. Harlow, 1st Art., "Location of Batteries and Determination of Reduced Charges for Breaching Covered Scarp"; Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., "Army Transportation".

The recent remarkable athletic performances, including scaling walls, etc., by the battalion of the 13th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Columbus, under the command of Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, of that regiment, recalls that a board of officers which met at the headquarters of the 15th Army Corps, at Camp Sherman, Miss., in August, 1893, reported as follows: "The board finds the 13th U. S. Infantry entitled to 'first honor at Vicksburg,' having in a body planted and maintained its colors on the parapet, with a loss of 43.3 per cent., including its gallant commander—Washington—who died on the parapet. Its conduct and loss the board, after a careful examination, believes unequaled in the Army, and respectfully ask the General commanding the department to allow it the inscription awarded."

Maj. James McMillan, U. S. A., is located at Conesus, N. Y.

Maj. A. E. Latimer, U. S. A., is spending the winter at Bronxville, N. Y.

Maj. J. M. Bell, 1st Cav. of Fort Riley, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

Col. E. P. Vollum, U. S. A., is quartered for the winter at 30 Tüttichan street, Dresden, Germany.

Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, 2d Art., rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Jan. 17, from a short leave.

Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., commandant of Fort Slocum, N. Y., left there Jan. 14 on a brief post leave.

Gen. S. Breck is Acting Adjutant-General of the Army during a brief absence of Gen. G. D. Ruggles in Wisconsin.

Capt. F. W. Thibaut, 6th Inf., lately visiting in Washington, D. C., on leave, rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 13.

Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 17, from a brief visit to New York and Brooklyn.

Col. Alex. Piper, U. S. A., has for present address, care J. F. Jane & Co., 254 West Twenty-third street, New York.

Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., is at his old home in Morgantown, Va., confined to the house with rheumatism.

Lieut. G. T. Patterson, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., early in the week from a pleasant visit to Fort Hamilton.

Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art., left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., this week on a fortnight's visit to friends in Baltimore and Washington.

Capt. A. M. Brown, U. S. A., retired in 1871 on account of wounds received in the line of duty, is spending the winter at Grant's Pass, Ore.

Lieut. C. S. Hall, 13th Inf., who is on leave until Feb. 15, when he leaves the service by resignation, is visiting at 4207 Calumet avenue, Chicago.

Count Goetchen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, at Washington, D. C., is a recent caller upon Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger at Governors Island.

Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., early in the week, after a pleasant visit to New York, in connection with the military tournament.

The remains of Mrs. Vickery, wife of Maj. R. S. Vickery, U. S. A., who died Jan. 11 of gastritis, were interred Jan. 14 at the Arlington (Va.) National Cemetery.

Lieut. F. S. Cochen, 12th U. S. Inf., lately on leave at 272 Kemp street, Brooklyn, is a recent visitor at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, where he was the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Lacey.

Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., this week from his visit to New York City, to "take notes" at the military tournament at Madison Square Garden.

Capt. H. C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., has taken charge of the medical department at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., during the absence on a two months' leave of Maj. Philip F. Barney, Surg.

William Gerald Fitz Gerald, formerly of the Army, contributes to the New York "Morning Journal," of Jan. 18, an interesting sketch, written from Havana, of recent incidents connected with the Cuban insurrection.

Capt. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art., commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., is going abroad for a few months. During his absence the post will be in command of 1st Lieut. Medore Crawford, an able officer of 29 years' service.

The engagement of Miss Charlotte Evans, eldest daughter of Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., and Lieut. Charles C. Marsh, U. S. N., is announced. The wedding will take place in the early season, shortly after the Lenten season.

Adj. C. M. Truitt, 21st Inf., and the regimental band rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks early in the week well pleased with their visit to New York to attend the military tournament and enhance the pleasures of the occasion by most excellent music.

The marriage of Lieut. W. T. Schenck, 10th U. S. Inf., to Miss Minnie Kellogg, daughter of Lieut. Col. E. R. Kellogg, same regiment, was to take place at Fort Sill, Jan. 20. The groom is a son of Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Art., of Fort Warren.

State Senator G. W. Brush, of New York, a resident of Brooklyn, has recently been awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at Ashpoo River, S. C., where, on May 24, 1864, he rescued a large number of Union soldiers from a stranded steamer under a heavy fire of rebel artillery.

The retirement on Monday next of Col. Oliver D. Greene, Asst. Adj. Gen., promotes Lieut. Col. Michael V. Sheridan to Colonel. Maj. J. B. Babcock to Lieutenant Colonel, and leaves another vacancy for a Major and A. A. G. There will then be two vacancies for which there are many aspirants of the line.

Lieut. R. E. L. Michie, 2d Cav., an able young officer of eleven years' service, has been appointed regimental adjutant in succession to Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, whose term expired this week, but who would have had to vacate the position in any event on account of his recent promotion to Captain.

It is now definitely stated that President-elect McKinley has selected the following gentlemen as members of his Cabinet: Secretary of State, John Sherman, of Ohio; Secretary of War, R. A. Alger, of Michigan; Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Interior, Joseph McKenna, of California; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa; Attorney-General, Nathan Goff, of West Virginia.

At the regular annual meeting of the Army Co-operative Fire Association, held recently at Fort Leavenworth, Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell, 17th Inf., was elected president, and Maj. R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., vice-president. The two other members of the executive committee are Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav.; Capt. H. A. Green, 20th Inf., and Lieut. E. G. Hill, 20th Inf. The secretary reports an increase of twenty-three members during the year, making a total increase of 108 since Jan. 1, 1895.

A little world in itself, with its own joys and sorrows and ambitions and intrigues, is Fort Hamilton, the special coast defense of Brooklyn, writes a "Herald" reporter. Its own inhabitants—officers, privates and all—are, as it were, set apart from the busy world without. They lead a life particularly their own, of which the average citizen has little or no knowledge. But still there are few sports and pastimes enjoyed by the outside world that the privates of Fort Hamilton do not share. Football is quite popular, and the fort has a good baseball nine. A minstrel club flourishes, and its exhibitions this winter have brought out first-class talent. There is even a poet there, whose work is seen in periodicals and magazines.

Comdr. Eugene W. Watson, U. S. N., is at the Ebbitt House, Washington.

Surg. H. L. Law, U. S. N., of Hartford, Conn., is at the Elmsere, Washington.

Capt. W. B. Gordon, U. S. A., Ord. Dept., has been at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on leave.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., U. S. A., is at 1723 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, on leave.

Gen. J. S. Witcher, U. S. A., has left San Francisco for the East to spend until the middle of March on leave.

Chaplain C. W. Freeland, U. S. A., on a short leave from Fort Monroe, Va., spent this week in New York City.

Ensign William S. Dixon, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn, is at 1421 Twenty-ninth street, Washington, D. C., on leave.

Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th U. S. Inf., on four months' leave from Fort Sill since Nov. 7 last, is at Wheeling, W. Va.

Ensign C. F. Preston, of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, is at 1827 H street, N. W., Washington.

Ensign W. D. Brotherton, U. S. N., has reported for duty at the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department.

Dr. Manley Ransom, a son of the late Commo. George M. Ransom, U. S. N., is suing his wife, Margaret, L. R. Ransom, for an absolute divorce.

Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, 1st Art., left St. Augustine, Jan. 19, for Tampa, Fla., to attend the Coast Defence Convention of the Southern States.

Capt. F. Rodgers, U. S. N., of the Massachusetts, and Lieut. Comdr. Seth M. Ackley, U. S. N., were guests of the Metropolitan Club, Washington, last week.

Capt. F. H. French, 19th Inf., on nine months' leave since June 25 last, has for present address care W. W. Collier, American Harrow Works, Detroit, Mich.

Chief Engr. George E. Tower, U. S. N., of Roxbury, Mass., is in Washington, under orders to appear before a retiring board. His address is 1012 Thirteenth street, N. W.

Lieut. Charles M. Fenton, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., U. S. A., who are on leave, were recent guests of the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Medical Director A. L. Gihon, U. S. N., has been, and still is, we regret to state, dangerously ill with pneumonia at his residence, No. 8 West 127th street, New York City.

Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surg., Plattsburg Barracks, read an interesting paper on "The Early Aborting of Typhoid Fever" before the annual meeting of the Clinton County, N. Y. Medical Society on Jan. 12.

Lieut. J. C. Wilson, U. S. N., inspector of ordnance at Midvale Steel Works, is in Washington, attending examinations for promotion. While in the city he is a guest of the Army and Navy Club.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo spoke at the dinner of the Newark, N. J., Board of Trade on Thursday night, Jan. 21, and will speak at the dinner of the Naval Academy alumni in New York on Saturday.

Maj. Valentine McNally, of the Ordnance Bureau at Washington, D. C., will enjoy a pleasant three months' sojourn at San Antonio in command of the arsenal there during the absence abroad on leave of Maj. C. E. Dutton.

A number of earnest women in Brooklyn are actively interested in the movement to erect a monument at Fort Greene, in honor of the men who died in the British prison ships at the Wallabout during the Revolutionary War.

Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surg., U. S. A., was to leave Plattsburg Barracks this week to spend a two months' leave partly with his daughter, Mrs. Arnold, wife of Lieut. C. H. Arnold, 5th Art., at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and partly at Washington, D. C.

Col. O. D. Greene, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A., to whose distinguished service we have more than once referred of late, will be duly retired for age on Monday next, Jan. 25. He will permanently settle on the Pacific coast, but may pay a short visit to the East before doing so.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Col. S. M. Mills, Lieut. E. L. Butts, Manhattan; Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, Capt. W. C. Butler, Lieut. W. T. Johnston, Holland House; Lieut. S. A. Cloman, Capt. F. A. Edwards, Lieut. F. B. McKenna, Grand Hotel; Gen. W. W. Averell, Astor House; Lieut. G. N. Whistler, Grand Union.

The will of the late Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., bequeaths \$1,000 to John C. Penhallow, a nephew; watch and chain to F. H. McGlachlin, grandson of the late Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Chew. The bulk goes one-fourth to Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art.; one-fourth to Mary Penhallow, a sister; one-fourth to Helen O. Paine, a sister, and the remainder to the surviving children of a deceased sister, Mrs. Louisa H. Chew.

In the military carnival at Madison Square Garden, New York City, from Jan. 4 to 16, the one-mile run for Army and Navy was won by Pvt. Cope, 13th Inf., U. S. A.; Pvt. Koch, 13th Inf., U. S. A., second; Pvt. Slattery, 13th Inf., U. S. A., third. Time, 5:09. Pvt. Burton Burroughs, on Jan. 16, essayed to beat the above record, and without any pace makers ran a mile in 5:07, which was 2 seconds to the better. He could have done better had he had some one against him.

The marriage, Jan. 12, at Fort Logan, of Miss Helen Talbot Worden, daughter of Capt. C. A. Worden, 7th U. S. Inf., to Mr. William Decatur Bethell, Jr., was a brilliant military occasion, at which Denver society was generously represented. The ceremony was performed by Father Sherman, son of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A. The maid of honor was Miss Reed of San Francisco, a cousin of the bride. The best man was Lieut. J. A. Goodin, 7th Inf., and among the ushers was Lieut. G. H. Jamerson. After a reception and refreshments and a supper for the bridal party, the married couple left for California. They will be at home after Feb. 10, at 1154 Colfax avenue, Denver.

Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, this week appointed Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., was born in Ohio, and entered the Military Academy in 1852. He was made 1st Lieut. April 27, 1861, and Captain and Commissary of Subsistence Aug. 3 of that year. He was Lieut. Col. and Commissary of Subsistence in the Volunteer Army from Aug. 20, 1862, till Aug. 1, 1865; was promoted to Major of the regular Army in 1875. Lieut. Col. July 14, 1890, and Colonel and Asst. Commissary General Dec. 27, 1892. Col. Sullivan received the brevet of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for distinguished services as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Army, operating in the campaign of 1864 before Richmond, and the brevet of Brigadier General in 1865 for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating in the surrender of the Confederate Army under Gen. Robert E. Lee.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The San Antonio "Express" says: "Quite a sensation has been created in Army circles at Fort Sam Houston by the sudden departure and subsequent resignation of Lieut. Charles E. Hays, Co. E, 18th Inf. Jan. 1 Lieut. Hays obtained a leave of absence for seven days for the purpose of making a trip to Houston. Last Saturday a letter was received by an officer from Lieut. Hays, in which was inclosed his resignation. The letter was dated in New York and stated that by the time it was received the writer would be well on his way to Cuba. Lieut. Hays is a native of Illinois, where several members of his family now reside. He is a Princeton graduate and took considerable interest in athletic sports. It is said that several years ago he became estranged from his father and deeded to his younger brother his prospective interest in his father's estate, his parents being quite wealthy. He enlisted Sept. 26, 1888; was afterward appointed corporal, and in 1891 stood a successful examination for a commission and was appointed Lieutenant July 31, 1891, and assigned to Co. E, 18th Inf.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Jan. 14, 1897.

Lieut. Little, aide-de-camp to Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, commanding Department of Texas, and Inspector of Small Arms, visited the post this week on an inspecting tour. While in the garrison Lieut. Little was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Nathaniel McClure, 5th Cav. Lieut. Thomas Griffith, 18th Inf., has been appointed by Col. Van Valzah Regimental Quartermaster, to succeed Lieut. Edward Avis, who is on sick leave. Invitations are out for a hop to be given at the post hop room this week. The older officers of the army who have served in Texas for the last twenty years will learn with regret of the death of Dr. Alec Buffington at Rio Grande City, Texas, week before last of apoplexy. After dinner he left his house with some laughing remarks to his wife, intending to go to the wood-pile, where he fell, and was found sometime later by Mrs. Buffington alive, but unconscious. He was carried inside and died a short time afterward. He was for many years a contract doctor, having, in fact, spent the best part of his life in Texas, where he was always stationed at the request of many officers and men on account of his success as a fever doctor. Mrs. Buffington, after disposing of her property in Rio Grande City, which place has been their home for the past two years, will return to her home in Philadelphia. This winter could well stand as a rival to Italy's far-famed clime, so far as blue skies and balmy breezes are concerned. New Year's was ushered in by a heavy snowstorm during the night, and it was quite cold for one or two days, but before and after has been all sunshine. Gov. W. Y. Atkinson and wife, of Georgia, accompanied by Mr. J. P. Atkinson, Mr. R. J. Atkinson and wife; Mr. Gallaway and wife; Dr. J. B. Holmes and wife; Miss Mary Huntley and Capt. O. J. Brown, formerly of Gen. Bliss's staff, and who is now Adjutant-General of the State of Georgia, visited the post last week for a short time. In response to a telegram from Gen. Bliss, Col. Van Valzah, with members of his staff, met the party and drove them over to Juarez to see the sights of the old city, which was then in holiday garb, in honor of the yearly fiestas which attract thousands of visitors yearly, and more especially at this time of the year. Gov. Atkinson and his party left the same night for a tour of California, returning home by the Northern route. Judge and Mrs. Loomis entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison recently at a reception given in honor of her daughter at their home in El Paso. A "High Five" club has been organized by the officers and ladies, to meet every week at different houses.

## BADGE FOR NAVAL GRADUATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: At the annual meeting of the Graduates' Association at the Naval Academy, June, 1895, a committee was appointed to decide upon an appropriate badge for the organization. The committee has completed its work, and the badge selected is represented in the accompanying sketch. The material is corded ribbon, and the colors are those of the Naval Academy—blue and gold. The ribbon bow is seven-eighths inches long by three-eighths inches wide. Members desiring these badges can obtain them by addressing either the secretary of the association at the Naval Academy, or myself.

PARK BENJAMIN, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

January 11, 1897.

One of the most brilliant and enjoyable events of the season was the "German" given by the officers and ladies of the post on Dec. 31. The guests were received by Mrs. Col. Kent, Mrs. Dr. Girard, Mrs. Capt. Crane and Mrs. Capt. Augur. The post hall was beautifully and artistically decorated for the occasion. At 8 o'clock the orchestra opened the evening's programme with a selection, followed by two short dances. Then began the "German," with the "Maypole" figure. In the center of the hall stood a tall Maypole, fastened to which were a number of red, white and blue ribbons. As the orchestra started the sweet strains of a waltz and the dancers began to wind the ribbons about the pole, the scene was indescribably beautiful. The varied-colored dresses of the ladies, the black of the evening dress suits and the blue uniforms glittering with gold braid and brass buttons, the red, white and blue of the flags mingling with the green of the cedar decorations, softened by the rays from the many chandeliers, made a warmth of color exceedingly pleasing to the eye.

After the Maypole followed figure after figure in rapid succession and without intermission until nearly midnight. Among the new figures introduced was the "Guidon" figure. The ladies were each provided with a small guidon. The gentlemen were provided with trumpets, and formed in line opposite the line of ladies. At a signal all advanced to the center of the hall, where they halted, the gentlemen blowing their trumpets and the ladies waving their flags. The gentlemen, then at the command, made an "about face," and the ladies were instructed to follow their partners. Then the gentlemen "counted fours," and at the command "fours left, march," started down the hall in column of fours, with the ladies forming sets of fours behind their partners, thus alternating sets of fours with the gentlemen. Reaching the end of the hall, the column separated into two columns of twos and met at the other end of the room, the ladies forming on each end of the set of fours, making four gentlemen between four ladies, two on each side. This was one of the prettiest

figures. The sword figure, scarf and many others were introduced, all of which were led by Capt. Dodge. Thirty-six couples participated in the dancing.

Eight favor figures were given, the favors being varied and beautiful. About midnight the guests repaired to the officers' club rooms, where four rooms had been prepared with tables for the accommodation of the guests. It was after 1 o'clock when the merry party broke up. Besides the officers and their wives there were present Lieuts. Cavanaugh and Pritchard from Fort Du Chesne; Lieut. Hutcheson, aide-de-camp to Gen. Coppinger; Mr. Yardley, of St. Paul; Miss Devine, visiting Lieut. Col. Liscum; Miss Black, visiting Mrs. Nelson; Miss Mitchell, visiting Mrs. Crane; Miss Taylor, visiting Mrs. Dodge; Miss Berry, visiting Mrs. Dashiell; Mrs. Struble, visiting Mrs. Leavell; Col. and Mrs. Crandall, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Leitch; Miss Williamson, visiting Mrs. Tayman. From Salt Lake City were Messrs. Harkness, Max Smith, Nye, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Gov. and Mrs. Heber M. Wells, Mr. Ferry, the Misses Judge, Miss Colton, Miss McCormick, Miss Thorne, Miss Burke and the Misses Webber.

A few days ago Col. and Mrs. Kent entertained at dinner. Those present were the Misses Berry, Miss Taylor, Lieut. Hutcheson, Lieut. Laws, Lieut. Cartwright and Lieut. Kirkpatrick.

A great many other dinner parties have been given in the post. Among those who thus entertained were Capt. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Lovell.

Capt. James, who has been absent on leave, has given up his leave to accept a detail with the National Guard of New Mexico.

On Christmas eve the little ones of the post were treated to two beautiful trees.

On the morning of New Year's Day the officers called in a body to pay their respects to Col. Kent.

Another enjoyable reception was the one given by Mrs. Girard, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Ducat, Mrs. Tayman, Miss Mitchell, Miss Williamson and Mrs. Stevenson at the home of Mrs. Girard.

On the evening of the 5th the formal opening of the 24th Inf. Officers' Club was held at the club rooms. Invitations were extended to the officers and ladies of the post for the house-warming from 8 to 11 o'clock. A pleasant musical programme was carried out and light refreshments served.

The Misses Berry, who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Dashiell, have left for a visit to Montana and California.

Lieut. Hutcheson, who has been visiting in the post, also left for Omaha.

## A NEW MILITARY CLUB.

It will be of interest to officers of the regular service, as well as those of the National Guard to learn that the 7th Regiment Veteran Club of New York City is to widen its scope and practically reorganize, under the title of the Military Club of New York. The Governing Committee unanimously recommend this, and by-laws covering the proposed change have been already drawn up. The object of the Military Club is to be for social, mutual benefit, and patriotic and literary purposes. In the opinion of the committee the new move will establish professional and social relations that will be beneficial to all concerned, and the 7th Regiment Veteran Club is an appropriate nucleus of such a movement, which is favored by many officers, both in the regular and volunteer forces, many of whom are desirous of joining, provided the scope of the club is enlarged and its distinctive title abolished.

There are to be 1,000 resident and 500 non-resident members. Those eligible to membership are commissioned and ex-commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and the Marine Corps, who have been honorably discharged or have honorably resigned from the service; graduates of the United States Naval and Military Academies, and members and ex-members of the National Guard who have been honorably discharged or resigned. The entrance fee for resident members is \$50, and non-resident members \$25. The entrance fee section is at present suspended, and will likely remain so until July 1 next, and those eligible will only have to pay dues at present. The annual dues of resident members is to be \$40, and those of non-resident members is to be \$15. The present membership of the club is about 600, and the proposed reorganization, it is expected, if finally decided upon, will speedily swell the membership to the limit. Provision is already made for the representation of different organizations on the Governing Committee. The latter are empowered to encourage the reading and discussion of papers on subjects pertaining to military and Naval service, and can authorize the use of the club house for such purpose. The club house is most conveniently located at 58th street and Fifth avenue, and is one of the most handsomely appointed in the city, while its cuisine can hardly be excelled. Final action on the proposed change will be taken at the annual meeting of the club on Jan. 25, and it is expected will be unanimously favored.

## FORT KEOGH, MONTANA.

Fort Keogh, Jan. 16, 1897.

Of all lonely frontier posts this is one of the worst in every way. Why is it the Government gives officers and men such forlorn and dreary places when there are so many more useful and civilized ones to be given, where duty could be more easily performed and all more contented. The Colonel of the 2d Infantry does all he can for the pleasure of his officers and enlisted men. A gymnasium is now erected which will be an acquisition for us all here. Of late the garrison has been enlivened by hops, card parties and dinners given by ladies here. The first hop was given by the young daughters of officers stationed here, Misses Mary Rowell, Yotina Pickering, Grace Woodruff and Gwin Kinzie. They were chaperoned by Mrs. Gen. Danielson, who is a hostess of most agreeable and pleasant manners. Officers, ladies, children and enlisted men are at all times pleased to welcome her in our garrison. New Year's Day a reception was given at Col. Bates' mansion. Mrs. Benham, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Miller did the honors by receiving with him. Refreshments were delicious, as the empty dishes testified. The attendance was general, as all were there to wish the Colonel a happy New Year.

A hop was given on Friday evening, and was attended by all the officers and ladies here, who enjoyed the dance and fine music of the 2d Infantry Band. The ladies looked unusually well. Mrs. Webster is conceded to be the handsomest and most graceful lady of the regiment, and Mrs. Benham and Mrs. Major Smith very affable of manner. All the ladies at this post are unexceptionably agreeable, and the officers up to duty at all times. Our energetic Major will begin practice marches as soon as the weather permits to try the endurance of officers and men. We will all be satisfied to have a change from this out-of-the-world post.

## MAJ. GEORGE S. WILSON.

Maj. George Spencer Wilson, of the Adjutant General's Department, whose decease at Vancouver Barracks, Jan. 11, 1897, was mentioned in the last number of the "Journal," was descended on both sides of his house from men of distinction in the Revolution, and who early in the century emigrated to the northwest territory and were prominent in the founding of the infant State of Indiana. Born in that State, Oct. 30, 1842, at the age of 18, he responded to the call to arms, and on May 31, 1861, enlisted in the 17th Indiana Infantry. In this regiment he gradually rose to 1st Lieutenant, in which rank he was mustered out Aug. 8, 1865. From February, 1863, the regiment formed part of Gen. Wilder's celebrated brigade of mounted infantry. Maj. Wilson has recounted the arduous work of this brigade in a memoir read by him before the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

With Wilder he participated in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Thompson's Cove, Greenbrier, W. Va., McMinnville, Farmington, the Atlanta campaign and subsequent operations of Sherman's Army, and in Wilson's raid through the South, and was severely wounded in command of his company at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865. During his campaigns, Lieut. Wilson, by his activity and daring, attracted the notice of Gen. Gresham, which began a friendship between the two officers lasting during all the remainder of the General's life. The immediate result was the earnest recommendation of Lieut. Wilson to the regular service, in which he was appointed as 2d Lieut., 12th Inf., July 2, 1867.

He served with this regiment as 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1876, Adjutant Captain Feb. 12, 1886, and commander of Indian scouts through numerous Indian campaigns and affairs in Arizona, Idaho and Oregon; also in South Carolina, Alabama, California, Nevada and the East, and on Nov. 6, 1893, was appointed A. A. G., and assigned to the Department of the Columbia.

As a writer he was concise, supporting business views on public questions by consistent argument, as is attested by his discussion of the Indian problem published in the "Atlantic Monthly" and by other papers on public and general subjects. In private life, a firm friend, a devoted husband and father, as an officer, untiring and fearless in the field, astute and zealous in the cabinet, Maj. Wilson broadened as his duties became more extensive, so that in the view of those who knew him well his early demise cuts short a career of still greater promise.

Whether building a post in Arizona, doing staff duty in San Francisco Harbor, surveying a road through the wilds of Idaho, or commanding Indian scouts, George S. Wilson was the same calm, even-tempered, efficient officer. He served for a time as instructor in the Art of War at the school at Leavenworth, and in November, 1893, was appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General. He was a gold medalist of the Infantry Society. Always a close observer, his wonderful memory and rare power of description made his recollections of incidents of the war or Western service well worth listening to, and the professional criticism which went with them was valuable. Maj. Wilson's distinguishing trait was level-headedness; he saw things as they are, not as somebody might wish them to be. This and the practical ability to adapt the means at hand to the end in view made his services of great value in many a difficult or dangerous piece of work. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Sarah Burnett of San Francisco, and a daughter about thirteen years of age.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Jan. 20, 1897.

President and Mrs. Reed, of Dickinson College, who have been visiting the family of Capt. Pilcher, returned to their home Jan. 12. The visit of this distinguished gentleman and his charming wife has given great pleasure to the garrison. In addition to Dr. Reed's widely known ability as an orator, he has a splendidly cultivated baritone voice, and his magnificent singing has added greatly to the pleasure of his visit.

Mrs. Otto and Miss Dresel, mother and sister of Mrs. Lyon, formerly of this city, now residents of Boston, Mass., arrived at the garrison Wednesday, Jan. 13. Miss Dresel is an accomplished violinist, and no doubt many of the citizens of Columbus remember her performances on the violin.

The 17th Inf. Orchestra gave a concert in the post hall Jan. 13. It was very largely attended by residents of the garrison, also the citizens of Columbus. These concerts will be given each Wednesday evening during the winter.

Officers' fortnightly hop took place Friday evening, Jan. 15 in the post hall. The dances consisted of twelve numbers, music by the 17th Inf. orchestra.

Mr. C. B. Adams and Miss Fanny Dillon, of Zanesville, Ohio, are visiting at Lieut. and Mrs. Durfee's. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Chynoweth entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at high five Monday evening.

The large drill hall at this post is to be lighted with electric lights, and wire screens are to be put over the windows. If the hall were floored and a little heat thrown in, we would have the finest place for athletic exercises and entertainments to be found anywhere.

Lieut. F. S. Cocheu, 12th Inf., was a visitor at Maj. Lacey's last week.

Capt. B. L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who has been on leave visiting relatives and friends at Newark, N. J., reported for duty on Jan. 15.

Mrs. George L. Otis, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Dickinson, at the garrison for the past few weeks, left Friday evening, Jan. 15, for Washington, D. C.

Sergt. Edward Ward, Co. F, was honorably discharged on the 19th inst. upon expiration of five years' service, making 15 years' service to his credit. Sergt. George Pray, Co. H, has returned from four months' furlough, which he spent with relatives in the East.

1st Sergt. John O'Rourke, Co. C, who has been on two months' furlough, visiting relatives and friends in Guelph City, Canada, reported for duty last Saturday.

## U. S. P. S. CHASE.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 19, 1897.

The cadets have organized a football team. Practice is carried on daily.

Capt. Hamlet and the officers gave a dance aboard the Chase on Saturday evening. Many guests from the hotels were present.

The cadets played a game of baseball with the local team Saturday. Score—St. Petersburg, 14; Chase, 16.

## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOB, Asst. Sec'y.

## CIRCULAR 2. JAN. 14, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The large estimates for material for repairs in water and sewer systems indicate a very general lack of proper care in the use of appliances, particularly in the items of fixtures and hose.

Garden hose will not be dragged over the ground, but rolled up and carried from place to place, and when not in use, will be kept out of the sun; fire hose will be used only for the purpose for which it is supplied, and its use at fire drills will be as restricted as is consistent with efficient training. After use it will be cleaned and dried as thoroughly as circumstances and the appliances at hand will permit, carefully reeled and properly sheltered.

Hereafter every requisition for earthenware plumbing fixtures, circulating boilers, etc., to replace those broken or worn out, and for material to repair damage caused by frost, will be accompanied by the detailed statement of the officer in charge of the building where the damage occurred; showing the nature, extent and cause of such damage; and the Commanding Officer will state, by endorsement thereon, the action taken by him under paragraph 977, Army Regulations.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

SAMUEL BRECK, A. A. G.

## G. O. 10. DEC. 21, 1896. DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Publishes the report 1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d U. S. Inf., A. D. C., and Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department. Lieut. Mallory in his report, among other things, says: "The troops practicing this year, and serving in the department on Oct. 31, were two troops of the 1st Cav., four troops of the 2d Cav., the 7th Regt. of Cavalry and two troops of the 9th Cav.; the 7th Regt. of Infantry, six companies of the 11th Inf., and the 24th Regt. of Infantry. The 15th Regt. of Infantry, which arrived in this department on Oct. 19, had no practice previous to its transfer, and it arrived at its new stations too late to inaugurate firing for this year. The system of firing prescribed by the Firing Regulations, 1896, was conscientiously followed by troop and company commanders; the late date, however, on which the carbine was received by some of the cavalry, precluded the possibility of having sufficient instruction in preliminary drills and exercises.

The magazine rifle, caliber .30, seems to have grown in favor with company commanders since last year, and it is believed by those who have had an opportunity to test it, that with some slight modifications, it would be an ideal Army weapon. Officers of cavalry find the same defects in the carbine that infantry officers discovered in the rifle when it was first issued. The absence of a wind gauge on the rear sight, however, is considered the chief obstruction to accurate marksmanship with the caliber .30 magazine arms, as the bullet is easily deflected by the wind at the mid and long ranges. With the present rear sight it is necessary to hold off the target from 5 to 30 feet in shooting at 800 yards, and from 10 to 60 feet in shooting at 1,000 yards, in order to hit the "C" target, according to the velocity and direction of the wind.

The ammunition used during the year was, as a rule, satisfactory, with the exception of that used by Co. A, 7th Inf.; Cos. A, B, C and F, 11th Inf., and Co. A, 24th Inf. I have submitted a special report on this subject to the Chief of Ordnance.

The similarity of the dummy cartridges to the regular ammunition was the occasion of an accident during the practice season at Fort DuChesne. It has been suggested by the troop commanders at that post that the "Dummies" be made of different metal, or that they be colored in some manner to distinguish them and prevent such accidents in future.

Notwithstanding that field service materially interfered with the revolver firing of the cavalry at the more important posts, there is a slight increase in the record of the department over that of 1896, the average per cent. being 62.20 against 61.98 for last year.

Necessary steps have been taken to find a tract of land suitable for a rifle range for the post of Fort Logan, Colo. Preliminary reports indicate that several sites have been examined that in many respects fulfill the necessary requirements, and it is thought that a suitable site can be obtained for a reasonable price."

## H. Q. A., A. G. O. JAN. 18, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A. recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1897.

## Retirements.

At their own request, having served over 30 years, Section 1243, Revised Statutes.

Maj. William B. Kennedy, 4th Cav., Jan. 13, 1897.

Maj. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav., Jan. 13, 1897.

## Casualties.

Maj. George S. Wilson, A. A. G., died Jan. 12, 1897, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Maj. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., resigned his commission as Captain 6th Inf., only, Jan. 12, 1897.

Capt. John T. Knight, A. Q. M., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant 3d Cav., only, Dec. 22, 1896.

2d Lieut. Charles E. Hays, 18th Inf., resigned Jan. 6, 1897.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

## G. O. 1. JAN. 12, 1897. DEPT. COLUMBIA.

Announces the death of Maj. George S. Wilson, A. A. G. and A. G. of the Dept. of Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks, Jan. 12, 1897.

## G. O. 1. JAN. 9, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes tables, exhibiting the results of the rifle, carbine, and revolver firing of the troops for the target year 1896.

## G. O. 50. DEC. 7, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Will not be promulgated in the series for this year.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

## G. O. 3. JAN. 18, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes will be made in the uniforms of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps. The stripes for the trousers will be emerald green facing cloth without piping. For hospital stewards they will be 1 1/4 inches wide; for acting hospital stewards, 1 inch wide; and for privates, 3/4 inch wide. Chevrons indicating rank, the service chevron, and the "service-in-war" chevron, for enlisted men of the Hospital Corps will be of emerald green facing cloth

and will be worn at all times on both sleeves of the undress coat. The "service-in-war" chevron will be piped with orange.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for one month is granted Maj. James C. Merrill, Surg. (S. O. 1, D. C., Jan. 2.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Jan. 14, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. John S. Witcher, Paymr. (S. O. 3, D. C., Jan. 7.)

The leave granted Capt. Chas. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., is extended 14 days. (S. O. 8, D. M., Jan. 12.)

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed two visits to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on official business. (H. Q. A., Jan. 14.)

Maj. Charles F. Humphrey, Q. M., will proceed to Mound City, Ill., on official business pertaining to the inspection of the work on the Government wagon road from Mound City, Ill., National Cemetery, to the Cache River, and the steel bridge over Trinity Slough on the line of said road. (H. Q. A., Jan. 14.)

The resignation by Capt. John T. Knight, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of cavalry (3d Regt.) only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 22, 1896. (H. Q. A., Jan. 15.)

The resignation by Maj. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., of his commission as Captain of infantry (6th Regt.) only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 12, 1897. (H. Q. A., Jan. 16.)

Maj. Valentine McNally, Ordnance Storekeeper, will proceed to San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, and assume command of that arsenal temporarily, and that, upon the return to duty of Maj. Clarence E. Dutton, Ord. Dept., Maj. McNally return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., Jan. 16.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Jan. 20, 1897, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Maj. Clarence E. Dutton, Ord. Dept. (H. Q. A., Jan. 16.)

Leave for two days, with permission to apply for an extension of three days, is granted Post Chaplain Chas. W. Freeland. (Fort Monroe, Jan. 18.)

The retirement from active service Jan. 18, by operation of law, of Brig. Gen. Michael R. Morgan, Commy. Gen. of Sub. U. S. A., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (H. Q. A., Jan. 18.)

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of the Petersburg Iron Company, Petersburg, Va., on official business. (H. Q. A., Jan. 18.)

Actg. Hosp. Stwd. Stephen M. Young, now on furlough at Coldwater, Ohio, will report, on expiration of furlough, Feb. 9, 1897, at Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (H. Q. A., Jan. 18.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed five visits during the months of January, February, March and April, 1897, to the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages. (H. Q. A., Jan. 19.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed six visits to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., and one visit to the works of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, Ansonia, Conn., on official business. (H. Q. A., Jan. 19.)

The resignation by Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant 12th Inf., only, has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 7, 1897. (H. Q. A., Jan. 19.)

The leave granted Post Chaplain C. W. Freeland is extended three days. (S. O. 17, D. E., Jan. 20.)

Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Cal., and Maj. Wells Willard, Commy. of Sub., is designated to temporarily perform the duties of Chief Q. M. (S. O. 5, D. C., Jan. 12.)

Maj. James M. Marshall, Q. M., and Chief Q. M. of the Department, will immediately take charge of the personal effects of Maj. George S. Wilson, Adj. Gen., U. S. A. (deceased). (S. O. 8, D. C., Jan. 12.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr. (S. O. 6, D. D., Jan. 14.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Maj. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav., now at Fort Reno, is assigned to station at Fort Sill. (S. O. 9, D. M., Jan. 13.)

## 2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

1st Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, Adj. 2d Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will then proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty. (H. Q. A., Jan. 19.)

Pvt. R. Graves, E, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

## 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

The following promotions and appointments were on Jan. 14 made in the 3d Cav.: Corpl. Elbert E. Gates, Troop E, to be Sergeant, vice White, discharged; Corpl. Joe Byrom, Troop I, to be Sergeant, vice Monthey, reduced; Lance Corpl. John Courtney, Troop E, to be Corporal, vice Gates, promoted; Pvt. John S. Ball, Troop I, to be Corporal, vice Byrom, promoted. (G. O. 1, 3d Cav., Jan. 14.)

Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav., is granted leave for two days. (D. M., Jan. 13.)

Sergt. W. L. Clark, F, 3d Cav., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Ethan Allen, Jan. 19.)

Pvt. P. Cronin, C, has been appointed Corporal.

Under G. O. 80, 1890, the C. O., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will grant Sergt. Jacob Renz, Troop F, 3d Cav., a furlough, to terminate April 10, 1897. (S. O. 18, D. E., Jan. 21.)

## 4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Lieut. Col. Samuel B. M. Young, 4th Cav., is appointed to examine twenty-two cavalry horses at the Presidio of San Francisco. (S. O. 7, D. C., Jan. 15.)

## 8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Col. Carlton, 8th Cav., under date of Jan. 14, 1897, in General Orders, thus compliments an heroic act by an enlisted man of his regiment: "The Regimental Commander desires to call attention to the gallantry of 1st Sergt. George E. Hughes, Troop H, who in the town of Sturgis, S. D., at imminent risk to himself stopped a runaway team which was headed directly for a stationary buggy containing a lady. Sergt. Hughes jumped in front of the team, grasped their bridles, turned them away from the buggy and after being dragged for a block succeeded in stopping them. Sergt. Hughes' act probably saved the life of a lady of the regiment."

## 9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

1st Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav., will report to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Jan. 14.)

Capt. Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, will proceed to Glen Rock, Wyo., for the purpose of select-

ing a fair and unbiased sample from the output of the mines of the Deer Creek Coal Company at that place; of supervising the packing of such sample, and of shipping it to Washington, D. C. He will be guided in his action by instructions from the Quartermaster General (at whose request this order is issued) and the Chief Quartermaster of the Department. (S. O. 4, D. P., Jan. 8.)

Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton, 9th Cav., is assigned to station at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 6, D. P., Jan. 12.)

Telegraphic notification having been received from the War Department of his early promotion, and in order to allow him to avail himself of leave already granted, 1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty as Regimental Adjutant. Until further orders 2d Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, 9th Cav., will perform the duties of Regimental Adjutant. (9th Cav., Jan. 15.)

## 10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Baldwin, 10th Cav., is assigned to station at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 7, D. D., Jan. 15.)

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

The regimental board to conduct battery competitions will meet at St. Francis Barracks, Feb. 1, thence will go to Key West Barracks and Fort Barrancas. Detail: Capt. G. P. Cotton and 1st Lieuts. John Pope and G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art. (1st Art., St. Francis Barracks, Jan. 14.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Jan. 25, is granted 1st Lieut. J. F. Honeycutt, 1st Art. (S. O. 14, D. E., Jan. 18.)

1st Sergt. Oscar Lind, Battery M, 1st Art., now at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., is transferred as private to the Hospital Corps at Washington Barracks, D. C. (H. Q. A., Jan. 18.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. J. V. White, Adj., 1st Art. During his absence Lieut. A. Todd, Q. M., 1st Art., will perform duties of Adjutant and Rec. Officer. (St. Francis Barracks, Jan. 18.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

1st Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Wadsworth, Jan. 15.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Frank C. Grugan, 2d Art. (H. Q. A., Jan. 16.)

2d Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., is detailed post treasurer. (Fort Warren, Jan. 18.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Art. (Fort Schuyler, Jan. 18.)

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d Art., is relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and will repair to Fort Mason, Cal., for temporary duty with Battery E, 3d Art. (S. O. 4, D. C., Jan. 9.)

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Sergt. Frank Morgenthaler, Battery D, 4th Art., will be sent by the C. O. Fort McHenry, Md., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (S. O. 8, D. E., Jan. 11.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. W. Ennis, 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 13.)

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Jan. 15.)

Pvt. James O'Leary, band 4th Art., has been appointed principal musician.

Pvt. E. F. Griffin has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corpl. W. H. Shaffer appointed Corporal in Light Battery B, 4th Art.

Corpl. J. O'Connor has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corpl. W. J. Colvin appointed Corporal in Light Battery F, 4th Art.

Pvt. W. E. Davis has been appointed Corporal in Battery I, 4th Art.

## 5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art. (S. O. 13, D. E., Jan. 16.)

Lieut. G. G. Gatley, 5th Art., will remain at Madison Square, with his platoon, until the conclusion of the tournament. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 14.)

2d Lieut. E. F. McGlathlin, 5th Art., will receive from the board to test range and position finders the necessary explanation as to the care and use of the "Lewis" and "Fisk" range finders. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 15.)

2d Lieut. George G. Gatley, 5th Art., is detailed Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., vice 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., relieved from the detail. (S. O. 17, D. E., Jan. 20.)

Corpl. John Gunning has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. F. W. Gatchell appointed Corporal in Battery M, 5th Art. Sergt. E. P. Grimes, B, 5th Art., having reenlisted, is continued in rank to date, Feb. 13, 1882.

## 6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for seven days is granted Addl. 2d Lieut. F. C. Bolles, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Jan. 15.)

Pvt. P. Cronin, C, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

## 7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

The following transfers in the 7th Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. Robert Alexander, from Co. B to I; 2d Lieut. William C. Rogers, from Co. C to K; 2d Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, from Co. I to A; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Russell, from Co. K to B; 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Wanshore, from Co. A to C. (H. Q. A., Jan. 19.)

## 9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSITER.

Corpl. Frank Spang, H, 9th Inf., is detailed mess steward. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 19.)

## 12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The seven days' leave granted 2d Lieut. William M. Wood, 12th Inf., is extended four days. (S. O. 6, D. P., Jan. 12.)

## 13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

2d Lieut. J. C. Fox, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Niagara, Jan. 15.)

## 14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

2d Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty as member of G. C. M., convened at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., during the trial of Pvt. Wellington B. Gould, Co. A, 14th Inf., to act as his counsel. (S. O. 5, D. C., Jan. 8.)

## 17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

1st Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Jan. 13.)

The post "Herald" of Columbus Barracks, referring to an evening concert recently given by the band of the 17th Inf., says: "We cannot undertake to go into details as the musical critic of the post 'Herald' left us last week on account of his having four months' salary due him and no settlement in sight, but we think we can venture to say from the standpoint of a non-professional that our musicians can invoke harmony as well as any similar organization in this part of the country."

1st Lieut. R. W. Rose, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Jan. 18.)

#### 18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAN.

1st Lieut. Thomas W. Griffith, 18th Inf., will proceed from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (S. O. 4, D. T., Jan. 12.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Pegram Whitworth, 18th Inf. (H. Q. A., Jan. 15.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Charles E. Hays, 18th Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 6, 1897. (H. Q. A., Jan. 15.)

#### 19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Capt. Cornelius Gardner, 19th Inf., will proceed to Lansing, Mich., for duty with the National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., Jan. 19.)

#### 20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

1st Lieut. John L. Schon, 20th Inf., A. D. C., will execute until further orders the duties of Adj. Gen. of the Dept., and will assume charge of all public property for which the late Adj. Gen., Maj. George S. Wilson (deceased), was responsible. (S. O. 8, D. C., Jan. 12.)

#### 21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. William H. Mulloy, 21st Inf., is further extended two months. (H. Q. A., Jan. 19.)

Under G. O. 80, A. G. O., of 1890, Corpl. Charles Gutjahr, Co. A, 21st Inf., will be discharged Feb. 2, 1897, by the C. O., Plattsburg Barracks. (S. O. 18, D. E., Jan. 21.)

#### 23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHERE.

Leave for three months, to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., Jan. 15.)

Leave for two months, to take effect in February or March, 1897, is granted Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th Inf. (H. Q. A., Jan. 15.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Commy. Sergt. Emil Miller, Fort Spokane, Wash.; 1st Sergt. August Siefert, Troop K, 7th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. T.; 1st Sergt. John B. Hall, Battery D, 1st Art., Jackson Barracks, La. (H. Q. A., Jan. 15.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey, consisting of Lieut. Col. W. D. Wolverton, Deputy Surg. Gen., Chief Surgeon of the Department; Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., Department Judge Adv., and 1st Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, 14th Inf., will meet Jan. 14 to inventory all public property and funds for which Maj. George S. Wilson, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A. (deceased), and late Adj. Gen. of the Department, was responsible at the time of his death. (S. O. 8, D. C., Jan. 12.)

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Jan. 18.—Lieut. Col. George William Candee, Deputy Paymr. Gen., to be Asst. Paymr. Gen., with the rank of Colonel.

Maj. Alfred Elliott Bates, Paymr., to be Deputy Paymr. Gen., with the rank of Lieut. Col.

Jan. 20.—Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., to be Comy. Gen. of Sub., with the rank of Brig. Gen., from Jan. 18, 1897, vice Morgan, retired.

Capt. Louis Henry Rucker, 9th Cav., to be Major, Jan. 13, 1897, vice Kennedy, 4th Cav., retired.

Capt. Eli Lundy Huggins, 2d Cav., to be Major, Jan. 13, 1897, vice Kramer, 6th Cav., retired.

1st Lieut. Philip Pendleton Powell, Adjutant, 9th Cav., to be Captain, Jan. 13, 1897, vice Rucker, 9th Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Lloyd Milton Brett, Adj. 2d Cav., to be Captain, Jan. 13, 1897, vice Huggins, 2d Cav., promoted.

2d Lieut. George Taylor Langhorne, 3d Cav., to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 11, 1896, vice Brown, 1st Cav., promoted.

2d Lieut. Joseph Dugald Leitch, 24th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 15, 1896, vice Bullock, 7th Cav., deceased.

2d Lieut. Charles Young, 9th Cav., to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 22, 1896, vice Baldwin, 7th Cav., appointed Comy. of Sub., who resigns his line commission.

2d Lieut. Alfred Charles Merrill, 8th Cav., to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 22, 1896, vice Knight, 3d Cav., appointed Asst. Q. M., who resigns his line commission.

2d Lieut. Robert Bruce Waller, 2d Cav., to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 4, 1897, vice Brainard, 2d Cav., appointed Comy. of Sub., who resigns his line commission.

2d Lieut. Joseph Dugald Leitch, 24th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 5, 1897, vice Cruise, 6th Cav., appointed A. Q. M., who resigns his line commission.

1st Lieut. James Berryman Jackson, 7th Inf., to be Captain, Dec. 22, 1896, vice A. H. Jackson, 7th Inf., appointed Paymaster, who resigns his line commission.

2d Lieut. Joseph Dugald Leitch, 24th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., Dec. 22, 1896, vice Jackson, 7th Inf., promoted.

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., Columbus Barracks. Detail: Capt. L. M. O'Brien and J. M. Burns and Lieuts. W. M. Dickinson and V. K. Hart, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Jan. 15.)

At Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 12, 1897. Detail: Capt. John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf.; Frank B. Jones, 22d Inf.; Charles F. Kieffer, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. George J. Godfrey, 22d Inf.; Walter L. Taylor, 22d Inf.; Harold L. Jackson, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. E. Ely, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf.; Peter W. Davidson, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 4, D. P., Jan. 8.)

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 21. Detail: Capt. Francis H. Hardie, 3d Cav.; Henry D. Snyder, Asst. Surg.; Henry L. Ripley; Franklin O. Johnson; 1st Lieuts. Daniel L. Tate, Alexander L. Dade; 2d Lieuts. Frank M. Caldwell, Andrew E. Williams, George W. Moses, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 12, D. E., Jan. 15.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 25. Detail: Maj. Clarence E. Bennett, 19th Inf.; Capt. Alexander McC. Guird, 19th Inf.; William P. Evans, 19th Inf.; Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Henry C. Learned, 19th Inf.; James Ronayne, 19th Inf.; John Howard, 19th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 9, D. M., Jan. 13.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 19. Detail: Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav.; Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav.; Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav.; J. Y. Mason Blunt, 3d Cav.; Andrew G. Quay, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 9, D. M., Jan. 13.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Jan. 18, 1897. Detail: Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav.; Charles W. Taylor, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Eugene F. Ladd, 9th Cav.; Charles Lynch,

Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav.; Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav.; additional 2d Lieut. Edward P. Orton, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, 9th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 6, D. P., Jan. 12.)

At West Point, N. Y., Jan. 21. Detail: Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf.; William B. Gordon, O. D.; 1st Lieuts. Granger Adams, 5th Art.; Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav.; Thomas H. Rees, C. E.; William H. Allaire, 23d Inf.; John T. Thompson, O. D.; E. Eveleth Winslow, C. E.; Charles P. Echols, C. E.; Walter A. Bethel, 3d Art.; 2d Lieuts. Palmer E. Pierce, 6th Inf.; Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav.; Edward B. Cassatt, 4th Cav.; Horace M. Reeve, 3d Inf., Judge Adv. (H. Q. A., Jan. 19.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Warren. Detail: Capt. A. D. Schenck, Lieuts. E. M. Weaver, E. H. Catlin and D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art. (Fort Warren, Jan. 19.)

Garrison C. M., Fort McHenry. Detail: Capt. P. Leary, Jr., Lieuts. J. A. Lundeen, C. Deems and L. G. Berry, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, Jan. 18.)

Enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of December, 1896, aggregated 749, divided as follows: For general recruiting service, 720; for special recruiting service, 29; total, 749. Enlistments in cities, 358; enlistments at military posts, 391; total, 749. In a circular dated Jan. 9, 1897, Gen. Breck, A. A. G., says:

"Enlistments will be confined for the present to exceptionally desirable recruits and former soldiers with good characters who fulfill all requirements. When a recruiting officer is authorized to make enlistments for his own regiment, the regimental commander should keep him constantly advised of the whole number of vacancies therein and of the number at each post of the regiment. A recruiting officer who is authorized to supply his regiment with recruits of any special class should be kept advised, in like manner, regarding the need therefor."

Capt. Mahan, through the medium of the London "Daily Chronicle," calls attention to the advantage England's navy has over France in the longer service for seamen, and of the early promotions when fitness warrants it. A captain can attain command of a ship at a comparatively early age. Owing to the length of time, about fifteen years, passed in the grade of captain, an officer must become captain by forty, or he never becomes an admiral. In France the average age of becoming captain is over fifty. Regarding England's chances with such a coalition as France and Russia, Capt. Mahan said: "History passes an unfavorable verdict on coalitions. You might say also that the preponderance depends on the number of battleships. I do not believe that torpedo-boats are going to be as effective as is hoped. It is by no means certain that they will be able to readily find, in dark or thick weather, the fast ships of the day, if the latter have plenty of sea room; and they cannot put a ship out without first finding it. Nevertheless, the advancement of science and the exigencies of the times call for torpedo-boats, and they are unquestionably a legitimate means of warfare. As I said before, I believe that the outcome of a naval war will be determined by the preponderance of battleships. As far as my knowledge goes, England's facilities for turning out war vessels surpass those of any other country, time and numbers considered. Brassey's Annual for 1895 says that forty torpedo-boats can be built and launched in eighteen months, eighty cruisers in two years, and twenty battleships in three and a half years. I doubt whether any other power can do as much."

#### SPAIN'S MANAGEMENT OF CUBA.

The debt which Spain's beautiful management of Cuba had put upon that unhappy island in 1895, just before the war began, was \$295,707,264. This debt means \$185 to each inhabitant. The United States debt means only \$24 to each person. Even France's gigantic debt, incurred by herself, means only \$154 to each person. Before the war began Cuba's debt signified more to each inhabitant than any other debt in the world. This debt was not only laid by Spain without a word of consent from Cuba; the money was all spent for Spain. It is declared that this enormous sum "has not contributed to build a single kilometre of highway or of a railroad, nor to erect a single lighthouse or deepen a single port; it has not built one asylum or opened one public school." What was not looted went chiefly to pay Spain's expense in keeping Cuba under her yoke. If President Cleveland's beguiling scheme of Home Rule were adopted this debt would be nearly doubled. The cost of the present war would be added to it. Does any sane man think Cuba could stand under such a debt? The "Home Rule" plan of the Spanish Cabinet would mean simple depopulation. This war is to the death. Our century has not seen another like it. No country ever had such reason for the rebellion of despair. Yet our country gives its moral support only to Spain. Our warships are defending Spain against her enemies at sea. Some of our Senators commend the Spaniard's conduct, and another august personage talks feelingly of the "ancient ties" between Spain and the last of her American lands which has not kicked her out.—The Illustrated American.

#### FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

The "High Five" party given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Lieut. Newton to the ladies of the garrison was the prettiest entertainment of the season. The house was beautifully decorated with smilax and cut flowers. The first prize was won by Miss Beattie Bacon; second, Mrs. Lieut. Woodward; third, Mrs. Capt. Richards, and the consolation prize was carried off by Mrs. Buckley. Most delicious refreshments were served.

All the officers and families were invited by Capt. and Mrs. Woodbury to be present New Year's afternoon to see little Margaret Barker Woodbury christened by the Rev. Mr. Skottorne, of St. Luke's Church, Cour d'Alaine. Refreshments were served, and little "Margaret's" health was drunk by all.

Maj. Merrill, accompanied by his mother and wife, left for Boston Saturday morning, to be gone a month.

Miss Constance Morrison will leave soon for Pittsburg, Pa., to resume her studies, and expects to be gone one year.

Mrs. Woodward is expecting her mother and sister on a visit in the near future from Salt Lake City, Utah.

It is significant that since the introduction of the Wolf-American this wheel has met with steadily increasing favor from municipalities as well as the U. S. Government. In the U. S. Signal Service office a number of Wolf-American cycles purchased last year are in constant use in the West for the experimental purposes, with a view to making the cycle an important acquisition to Signal Service men. These wheels have given excellent service, according to the reports of the Signal Service Bureau, and it is not improbable that the number of Wolf-Americans now in use will soon be augmented by many more.

#### FLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE.

Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 18, 1897.

The army colony here is increased unexpectedly, and thereby most agreeably, by the coming of Maj. Alfred B. Taylor, who, with his wife, are resting here on the laurels, coming with retirement after a long and meritorious service with the "Fifth Horse." They have already mingled with the yacht club's and the golf club's host of select invited guests at their reception, and, like army people, are now considered "one of us."

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, retired, and Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., have been commissioned by Gov. Bloxham as delegates to represent Florida at the Coast Defense convention at Tampa. They leave here to-morrow, accompanied by Col. Marcus P. Miller, commanding the 1st Art., and his adjutant, John V. White.

Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Benyard, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the Florida district of river and harbor improvements, was invited by the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce to attend the convention, but was forced, owing to business demands of his department, to decline the honor.

Col. Benyard has an immense amount of work on hand, and finds it necessary to send Lieut. Robert P. Johnstone, C. E., to take charge of the erecting of the coast defences at Key West. The bids for building the gun and mortar batteries, recently submitted to the Chief of Engineers having been rejected, necessitates new bids to be opened the last of January, nevertheless the Colonel has considerable work for his officers and assistants in completing the removal of the wrecks in Key West harbor—a difficult and needless work caused by the coast wreckers dispelling wrecks of cordage and metal and allowing the hulks to sink at their moorings to the danger of shipping and destruction of the harbor. Col. Benyard has an assistant, Mr. J. W. Sackett, engaged in surveying Tampa's bay and harbor, the survey to also include Charlotte harbor, a stupendous work, but of vital benefit to Florida's west coast. He will bring an assistant, Mr. Bruce, from Key West and place him in supervision of the St. John's River bar improvements. Lieut. James J. Meyer, C. S., being thoroughly versed by long detail in the duties of the district, will remain at headquarters, as Col. Benyard is very frequently called to examine the works undergoing by contract. Petition has been made to the honorable Secretary of War for permission to repair the old Spanish Lookout at the Matanzas Inlet, and the citizens fondly hope that their efforts and those of former engineer officers will prevail in having the old-time relic restored to its former condition. The old structure stands as a sentinel over the sands where the blood-thirsty Pedro Menendez slaughtered nearly 300 shipwrecked French Protestants under Ribault. The fort's every stone is in place, but the walls and arches have separated, and are likely to topple into the Matanzas River ere long.

The "First's" orchestra, now on its third week of the winter engagement in the Casino, is winning the golden opinions of the hundreds of pleasure-seekers who come from all parts of the country and find the most pleasure in these concerts, the full band's concerts and the exercises of the troops at St. Francis Barracks.

The establishing of the Canteen has had a most noticeable effect upon the troops, and it gratifies the people to see that it is the saloon which makes a "drunken soldier"—a sight every patriot dislikes meeting with. It is worth mentioning that on the eve of New Year's Day the Regular Army and Navy Union, to the number of 45 men of Hubbell's and Van Ness's batteries, gathered in the G. A. R. post room, in Fort Marion, and enjoyed a night of merriment and good cheer with the veterans, and although there was all the beer (and a slipped-around bottle of whisky) that the men could drink, not one man left the fort under the influence of liquor.

Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., on duty as inspector and instructor of the State's militia, has made rapid strides in bringing about many needed reforms, and by introducing formally the officers of the local companies to Col. Miller, commanding the 1st Art., who, in turn, presented them to the officers of the garrison, has made a meritorious move in setting aside the stupid ideas that "regulars stand aloof from the militia," whereas it should be known that the officers of the peace establishment, while always ready to aid the militia, are properly modest in "suggesting where not wanted." There is not an old war veteran, living or dead, who did not have the greatest admiration for the regulars, and who does, or did, not recall with pride Sikes, Gibbons and Keyes and other commanders of regular brigades and attribute to some regular officer their first knowledge of a soldier's duties. "Kauts Company Clerk" was always first in mind, as it fitted them to care for their men—all volunteer and militiamen.

Mr. Hull, of the House Military Committee, is drawing up a list of Army bills desired to be brought to the House at this session for presentation to the Speaker and he will submit them in a few days. "It is my intention," he said, "to get the Reorganization bill considered before anything else." The bills appropriating \$6,000 for the improvement of the Chelsea Naval Hospital, and directing the Secretary of the Navy to report the cost of erecting a statue to the late Adm. D. D. Porter in Washington, have been introduced in the Senate.

Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th U. S. Inf., who has been experimenting at Governors Island for some time past with kites or airships, with the endeavor to control them so as to make them useful in time of war, succeeded on Jan. 21 in making his kites lift him 40 feet from the ground.

This is the first successful ascension by means of a kite that has ever been taken in America. In Australia Lawrence Hargrave, an adventurous experimenter, attained an altitude of 40 feet, and in England Capt. H. Baden Powell, of the Scots Greys, is said to have ascended 100 feet.

The Army Engineer Corps is strongly opposed to the Reorganization bill as reported by Mr. Hull, chairman of the House Military Committee. Gen. Craigbill, Chief of Engineers, recently wrote to the committee, pointing out that the measure, if enacted, would practically wipe his corps out of existence. Gen. Craigbill urged that amendment be made to the bill providing that a battalion of Engineers be added to the line of the Army, which bill specifies shall consist of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. Recognizing the right of the Engineer Corps in this connection, the Senate Military Committee, in the bill which it reported, included a provision for "Battalion of Engineers as now organized by law." The "Army and Navy Journal" correspondent has been given to understand that no attempt will be made to amend the bill in the House, but in case of the passage of the measure by both Houses, conferees will be instructed to accept the Senate amendment in this particular.

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In the French Chamber of Deputies M. de Treveneuc and Viscount de Montfort, distinguished cavalry officers, called attention to the question of the Army horses. M. Denecheau said: "If you are traveling in Germany and look out of the window of your railway carriage, you will see a stalwart, booted peasant driving a wagon drawn by two horses, well matched, and moving at a smart pace. The man has only to put on a uniform and get on one of the horses, and you have a smart uhlan or hussar. But in France you see a peasant on foot, plodding along with a wagon drawn by a dumpy cart-horse, with a weedy pony in front of him, harnessed tandem-wise. Would not that tell on the day of mobilization?" Viscount de Montfort said that the French Army, in the event of mobilization, would suffer from a deficiency of 100,000 saddle horses. He further pointed out that the German cavalry drill regulated the gallop at 500 meters per minute, while the French cavalry drill provided only for a gallop of 460 meters. This meant, he pointed out, that the French cavalry attacking infantry would be one-third longer under fire than the German cavalry, and would, therefore, other things being equal, lose one-third more men and horses. M. de Montfort added that in 1870 not less than 80,000 men were required for the field artillery, and only 25,000 were obtained. These statements were fully confirmed by M. de Treveneuc.

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As we stated last week a subscription dinner will be given by the graduates of the United States Naval Academy, in New York City and immediate vicinity, in Delmonico's, on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M. The President of the United States has been invited, and has promised to attend, if it is possible for him to do so. The Vice-President of the United States will be present, together with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and representatives of the active Navy, the retired list, West Point, Harvard, Princeton and Yale Universities, and the Naval Militia. It has become the custom of late years for graduates of colleges residing in or about New York to meet at an annual dinner in this city, in order to renew old friendships, and generally to glorify their Alma Mater. The two great Government colleges are the peers of any in the land, and the graduates of the Naval Academy, so far as that institution is concerned, propose to assert that fact. An Alumni Association for the city of New York is to be organized, to manage the annual dinner, and to take every measure that may tend to keep up pleasant intercourse among the graduates in the service and those in civil life. It is simply a local society, having its counterpart in the local college societies, of like nature. It is not in any sense a rival to the present Graduates' Association. Membership in the one does not imply connection with the other; except in so far as that the younger society will support the elder one in every way, and probably be the means of largely increasing its membership. For the credit of the Academy, it is greatly to be hoped that there will be a full attendance of the graduates in the service. Tickets, wine included, are \$10 per plate, and can be obtained from Mr. A. C. Oliphant, No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

Brig. Gen. Michael R. Morgan, Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., to whose distinguished record of service we referred in the "Journal" of Jan. 2 last, was duly retired for age, Jan. 18, and the President promptly sent to the Senate as his successor the name of his immediate junior, Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, who has been for some time the principal assistant of Gen. Morgan. The appointment will give general satisfaction for

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many reasons. The retirement of Gen. Morgan and appointment of Col. Sullivan promotes Lieut. Col. S. T. Cushing to Colonel, Maj. C. P. Eagan to Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. H. B. Osgood to Major, and leaves a vacancy for a captain and a commissary of subsistence.

The Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., is entitled to great credit for its enterprise in publishing, and Capt. Arthur L. Wagner, 6th Inf., Instructor in the Art of War at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, is entitled to equal credit for his skill in selecting and editing, what is known as the "International Series" of text books on the Art of War. No. 4 of the series is entitled "Cavalry versus Infantry," by Capt. F. N. Maude, R. E., author of "Letters on Tactics and Organization," "The Evolution of Modern Drill Books," etc. His last work is the reproduction of a series of valuable essays, first appearing in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, India. Capt. Maude denies the invulnerability of an infantry square; he argues for a trinity of artillery, cavalry and infantry, "in which none is before or after the other; none is greater or less than the other;" for giving men the best weapons that money can purchase, but teaching them that death from modern weapons is no more terrible than of old; for decentralization of power to the Captains; for work, constant, ceaseless work for the maintenance of fighting efficiency; for the study of equitation, as well as cross country riding; for the advantages of the attack over the defense; for a different drill for heavy and light cavalries; and, finally, for the old echelon attack. The volume consists of a series of historical examples, illustrating these several positions.

A second edition of "Root's Military Topography and Sketching," prepared for use in the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, has just been published at Fort Leavenworth. It has been revised and enlarged by the Department of Engineering, and has upon its title page the names of Capt. William D. Beach, 3d Cav., instructor; Capt. A. G. Hammond, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. N. Muir, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. T. H. Slavens, 4th Cav., assistant instructors. In the preface we are told that "the first edition has undergone a year's criticism, while it has been in use in this school, as severe and uncompromising a criterion as any to which a text book can be subjected. The result is set forth in this edition." It is the purpose of the author, Lieut. E. A. Root, 19th Inf., to take advantage of such criticisms in succeeding editions, so as to keep his book always up to date.

We learn that Cadet George Mason Lee, of Virginia, who failed to meet the requirements at West Point recently, has been reappointed by Congressman Tucker, of Virginia, as we understood he would be, and will take the entrance examinations in March next along with 200 other boys. Cadet Lee's case was referred to the War Department, together with those of other cadets found deficient, and strong pressure was brought to bear to have him reinstated. The law provides, however, in cases of failure, cadets must be dismissed unless their continuance at West Point is recommended by the Academic Board. Cadets rejected are also under the law ineligible to reappointment unless this board approves it.

Bids have been advertised for by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army for three double sets of non-commissioned officers' barracks at Fort Hancock, N. Y., and for furnishing heat, lighting and sewer facilities for the same. The U. S. Engineer office at St. Augustine, Fla., has advertised for proposals for building gun and mortar batteries at Key West.

In an after-dinner speech at one of our Army gatherings it was said that our little guard of 25,000 regular troops were called a standing army because they had no time to sit down.

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## TO INCREASE THE ARMY IN WAR.

As related in the "Army and Navy Journal" last week, the House Committee on Military Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Parker. The report is as follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9,361) entitled "A bill to increase the efficiency of the Regular Army of the United States and to localize the recruiting of regiments in time of war," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend in lieu of said bill the bill H. R. 10,000, and that said substitute bill do pass.

In time of war we have been heretofore unable to increase our Army, whether regular or volunteer, except by calling out new and raw regiments under untried officers. This is a bill to enable the regiments to be filled up and increased in time of war from within.

It is of the utmost importance to provide on the outbreak of war for the increase of the enlisted strength of every company, troop and battery, and to enlist the active aid of the States by crediting the recruiting of certain regiments to certain localities. In case of necessity this scheme would give the Regular Army alone a war strength of over 80,000 men and officers. It is in accordance with the modern company reserve system of every other nation. The companies proposed are not found too large in other services, and they will not be too large to be handled by trained officers. This is strictly a war measure, intended to provide for emergencies, and effects no scheme of reorganization, while it will assist in any reorganization which the President in such emergency may deem advisable.

Your committee recommend amendment of the bill by substitute, enacting:

(1) That the President of the United States in time of war shall, in his discretion, be authorized to increase the number of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in each troop of cavalry, battery of artillery, and company of infantry of the Army to a war strength not exceeding double the strength prescribed by law.

(2) That to facilitate the raising and recruiting of the war strength of said troops, batteries and companies, the President, in his discretion, may order that each or any regiment of the Army shall in time of war draw its recruits from a State or States to be designated by the President, the recruits thus obtained to be counted as forming part of the quota of troops from said State called for by the United States.

This bill as amended is recommended by the Major-General Commanding and the War Department. Gen. Miles says:

"The first section of the bill, giving the President power to increase the enlisted strength of the Army in time of war, is recommended for approval as necessary. In view of the changing enlisted strength prescribed for the peace establishment, it might be better to authorize the President to 'double the prescribed enlisted strength, both of non-commissioned officers and privates,' on such occasion. Probably in view of the changing conditions for recruiting it would be better to authorize the President in his discretion, to localize recruiting for regiments without requiring him to do so."

The rest of Gen. Miles's report is as to the sections that are struck out. No army of the world, except ours, is without a company reserve system by which the trained forces can be immediately increased in case of necessity. If it should be a question with a foreign nation as to whether we shall be attacked or not, our weakest point is our lack of a large enough permanent establishment. With one an attack would perhaps not be hazardous. Without one the trained armies of European nations would count on playing with our hastily raised

levies. Take, for instance, England; her maximum force for foreign service is 60,000 men, which can be embarked in a week or so. While an organized army of 50,000 might constrain her to abandon the idea of war, a widely scattered force of 25,000, not 15,000 of which could be concentrated at any point, and which, under present methods could not be increased, would put us at great disadvantage at the outset before new regiments could be made effective.

What is more, it would be much cheaper and better to increase our Army from within, as we have found by experience. During the Mexican War the fighting was largely done by the old Army regiments, as shown by the losses. The success of this war is, in great degree, due to their training. During the Civil War our early disasters could have been avoided if we could have filled up our old and disciplined regiments. Instead of this they were allowed to fall off. This was true, both in the regulars and volunteers. The old regiments dwindled to mere skeletons, a nucleus of well-drilled veterans to be used only as a last resort. We were finally forced to abandon the suicidal policy of raising new regiments and to draft men to fill up our old ones.

With the machinery of administration of a company running smoothly and easily, as it does in an old regiment, the new recruit learns the duties of his new career; and such things as guard duty, the care of his arms, pitching tents, making himself as comfortable as possible, and a thousand other details which new regiments find a difficult problem to master, are acquired at once and easily. There is no hitch in the preparing and furnishing of food and other supplies, and his instruction in drill and maneuver is more promptly advanced, because he is not distracted by having to learn under difficulties the minor duties of a soldier.

Such a provision should, perhaps, be supplemented by a system by which men who have been honorably discharged should be retained on reserve rolls subject to call on an emergency. But it is desired not to complicate the bill by details.

The adoption of the three battalion organization for the infantry or the increase in the number of regiments does not interfere with this plan, but it is not made a part of it for the sake of simplicity. The colonel can always divide his regiment as he pleases for the sake of efficiency. The whole organization of the Army is elastic, under and subject to the orders of the President, except the power to increase its numbers from within as provided by this bill, and which is, as above, "recommended as necessary."

In any sudden war we can not avoid disaster unless we have a respectable body of well-drilled troops at the first outbreak of hostilities. Our 250 companies of infantry, 120 of cavalry, 60 of artillery will, under this bill, produce a war strength of 50,000 infantry, 12,000 artillery and 18,000 cavalry; total, 80,000. These recruits will be quickly assimilated and made efficient, and will be animated by the example of the old soldiers.

The second section is intended to popularize enlistment. Men like to go with their friends. Some of the regiments are now recruited from a single State. They find they get better men, who are proud of the corps; that men desert less because they dare not go to the home of their fellows, and that State pride gives pride to the regiment.

The localizing of recruitment will not interfere with the control or administration of the regiments by the United States, but it will make service with these regiments more popular and will enlist the pride of the States in the regiments which they recruit, and which will receive their aid and assistance.

This bill goes into no details. Its sole object is to give the Army elasticity, to make it more able to respond to any emergency. There may be no time to call Congress together. There was none at the fall of Sumter. Troops had to be called out first. Let the power be given to place the recruit where he will be most effective in the old regiments, whether of regulars or volunteers.

Mr. Parker's bill as originally introduced was as follows:

H. R. 9,361—Mr. Parker: That the President of the United States in time of war shall, in his discretion, be authorized to increase the number of enlisted men in each troop of cavalry, battery of artillery, and company of infantry of the regular Army to a war strength not exceeding 150 men for each troop of cavalry and not exceeding 200 men for each company of infantry and battery of artillery. Sec. 2. That to facilitate the raising and recruiting of the war strength of said troops, batteries and companies, each regiment of the regular Army will, in time of war, draw its recruits from a State to be designated by the President, the recruits thus obtained to be counted as forming part of the quota of troops from said State called for by the United States. Sec. 3. That whenever a regiment of the regular Army in time of war is recruited solely in a designated State and with the assistance of the authorities of said State there shall be added to the official title of said regiment and emblazoned on its colors the words "Recruited in," to be followed by the name of the State.

Sec. 4. That the United States shall assume the exclusive payment of all bounties paid to recruits enlisted for regiments of the regular Army. The bounty paid by the United States to recruits for the regular Army shall, from time to time, be fixed by the President, in order that it may be equal, or nearly equal, in amount to the total bounty paid other recruits or volunteers.

The occupation of Fort Sumter and the hoisting of the old flag thereon, April 14, 1865, is the subject of "War Paper No. 18," just published by the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan will have a paper in the February "Century" on "Nelson in the Battle of Copenhagen." This will be illustrated with maps and with stirring

drawings by Howard Pyle. A fourth and final article on Nelson's engagements, devoted to the battle of Trafalgar, will shortly be published in "The Century."

Preliminary boards for the examination of enlisted aspirants for commissions will soon be in order in the several geographic military departments, and doubtless there will be, as last year, a goodly number anxious to try their fortune. The prospects for the successful ones are not particularly bright, but still we live in hopes that a good time in this respect is coming, and coming soon.

The Dervishes are renewing their activity since the British Indian troops were withdrawn from Suakim. The Kalifa has been able to point to the spectacle of retreating British soldiers as proof of his prowess and his ability to still maintain his supremacy. While his emissaries are stirring up the tribes of the Eastern Soudan, he himself has summoned to Omdurman the warriors of Kordofan, and can still rally for a final stand a very considerable force at or near Khartoum.

The American Ordnance Company, 702 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C., publish an illustrated pamphlet showing their "Types of Breech Mechanisms for Rapid Firing Guns;" viz.: The American Hotchkiss, the Driggs-Schroeder, the Fletcher R. F. gun, the Dashiell rapid fire mechanism, the Hotchkiss automatic machine gun, and the Hotchkiss block breech mechanism. Were Belah B. to return to earth he would rejoice to see how his ideas have been improved upon in the patents now controlled by the American Ordnance Company.

The Red Cross has published a special illustrated edition of the Armenian Relief Report, of 143 pages, copies of which may be obtained, postage paid, by addressing and forwarding thirty cents to the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C. The returns from this edition, less cost of publication, will be used for the further relief of the Armenian sufferers. — The United States Cartridge Company publish "The Pocket Revolver and Its Use," for distribution among those desiring such a manual. — Lee Merriweather, Commissioner of the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics, republishes from his annual report, in pamphlet form, the sections on "Street Railway Franchises" and "Taxation on Real Estate." It contains some graphic illustrations of the inequalities of taxation. — J. R. Willard & Co., New York, publish a dictionary of financial and commercial terms, with important statistics relating to stocks, grains and provisions; also a private cipher code.

Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A., author of "Military Science and Tactics," etc., dedicates his volume "Cadet Life at West Point," to the dear girls who adore the military. If they all read it he will have an audience as numerous as it is charming in its personality. As Mrs. Glass says, "First catch your hare," those whose tender eyes turn toward the experiences of military life, and whose soft hearts crave the admiration and protection of military heroes, will learn from Lieut. Reed's volume the process of creating officers and gentlemen out of the raw material, followed in that celebrated manufactory known as the Military Academy. He describes the method of securing an appointment; the Military Academy itself, and the preparation for meeting its requirements for admission; the candidate and the experiences of his unhappy existence in his chrysalis state as a plebe in camp and barracks. Then we have a description of the yearling and the furloughman, and finally of the resplendent graduate. The volume is in the form of a report of the author's own experiences during the various stages of his progress from the candidate to the full-fledged graduate. It contains numerous anecdotes of cadet life and fifty-two illustrations of cadet scenes.

In a work entitled "Naval Policy," recently published in England by a fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, Mr. G. W. Stevens, we are told that recent events have shown that England cannot count on the friendship of the United States, although in a naval war between European powers, our interest in neutrality would be so great that she need not necessarily apprehend our hostility. Mr. Stevens does not give us a very high place yet among the world's navies, but our new ships are so good, and the resolution to go on adding to them is so manifest, that "in future the United States must be reckoned with as perhaps the most dangerous of all our rivals." It is impossible to believe that this new fleet has been built for defence alone. No European power wishes to commit aggression upon the United States, as has "plainly been shown by the reception in Europe of the recent insults bestowed upon both this country and upon Spain." Instead of halting these provocations as heaven-sent opportunities for going to war with a good cause, the menaces were received with "half amused, half-distressed stupefaction." Besides, why should the United States spend millions of dollars on battleships, even were aggression intended? The country has no great carrying trade to defend, because "the depredations of the Confederate privateers drove it into our hands, and we have kept it ever since." It is true that many of the principal American towns are on the seaboard, and comparatively unprotected, but "the destruction of these towns would do little service to an enemy, if only the United States were resolute to continue the war," while in any case they might be sufficiently defended by shore batteries and torpedo boats.

## WHO INVENTED THE AUTOMATIC GUN?

Mr. Hiram Maxim has stirred up the critics in very lively fashion by his recent lecture on the history and development of the automatic gun. The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" charged Mr. Maxim with egotism and the disingenuous concealment of essential facts in claiming for himself the whole credit for the automatic principle as applied to weapons of war. In reply, Mr. Maxim pleads want of time to go into the subject more fully, and says:

"Suppose there had been fifty or sixty inventors all working at the same time and all taking an equal part in the development of the system, it would then be egotism for one man to attempt to claim the whole of it. But what are the facts? I was the first man to think of a practical automatic gun. I was the first man to make an automatic gun, and to-day my firm and their licenses are practically the only makers; certainly no other automatic guns are in use. I spent £50,000 in developing the system and taking out patents in the various countries of the world. In my English patents you will find a thousand claims and a thousand figures. When the system first came out no one had a good word for it. The Gatling people laughed at the idea, and said it was a plaything. Colt's people declined to have anything to do with it. The pistol makers in Massachusetts ridiculed the idea. Even the Winchester people declined to even consider the question of an automatic gun. When I went to Hotchkiss, he said doubtless it was a very ingenious arrangement, but unfortunately it was of no value, because the patents would expire long before military men would be prepared for such a radical change; in fact, it was too original. The Gardner people also ridiculed the idea of an automatic gun, and said there was no necessity of a gun being automatic, and that it was rather a disadvantage. Nordenfelft spoke of it as an ingenious mechanical toy which could never go into use, and never could be considered as a military weapon. Krupp, however, said to one of our directors, 'I do not believe that you Englishmen fully appreciate the importance of the automatic system. I believe your patents are worth a million pounds sterling.' This was the only favorable criticism that I received on the automatic system."

"What do we find at the present time? Colt's people making a gun operated by the gases exactly after the manner which I patented and recommended to their use, and which they declined to take up; the Gatling people attempting to apply the automatic system to a five-barrel gun; the Hotchkiss firm also experimenting with my piston gun so as to be ready to enter the field as soon as my patents expire; the Société Nordenfelft of Paris have abandoned their old system and are now making an automatic gun worked by the recoil, having all the essential features of the standard Maxim gun; some of the pistol makers are applying another system, patented by myself, to pistols, and a considerable number of rifle and pistol makers on the Continent are attempting to apply the automatic system to various forms of arms. However, none of these contains anything new; in fact, not a single feature exists in any of them which is not fully set forth in my patents. When I took my first guns abroad and entered into competition with other firearms, I encountered a Gardner, a Pratt & Whitney, the Nordenfelft, and Hotchkiss guns. None of my competitors had automatic guns, and they were easily beaten by me. In fact, I have driven them completely out of the field, and now, if I have a competition at all, it is always between the Maxim gun made by my firm in England and another Maxim gun made by some unauthorized party. So at the present time the competition is Maxim genuine versus Maxim counterfeit."

In the same paper and in "Arms and Explosives," appears this letter, which strikes at the foundation of Mr. Maxim's claim to originality:

"Sir: I have been much struck by the fact that at Mr. Maxim's lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, on the 11th inst., nobody explained that the real first inventor of automatic guns was Sir Henry Bessemer, who has to such a remarkable degree benefited the industries of the world by his important researches in metallurgical and other branches. It seems to me, who have been intimately connected with machine guns for the last twenty years, that it would have been a just and graceful act on Mr. Maxim's part to have frankly acknowledged this himself; he has done so much ingenious work in arranging mechanical details of guns, flying machines, etc., that his reputation would not have unduly suffered by admitting that all good inventions do not come from the United States, but that the first invention of automatic guns was made by an eminent Englishman. The fact is that Mr. Maxim, in the leading patent for his automatic guns, which expires in about six months' time, has shown other mechanical means for making automatic guns than those described by Bessemer for the same purpose. Bessemer patented in England on the 25th of August, 1854, under No. 1,868, an automatic gun which he called his self-loading and self-discharging gun; the first lines of his patent say:

"My improvements consist in constructing guns so that the re-active force of the exploded gunpowder is made, by the agency of mechanism, to reload and discharge the gun, and thereby to insure a very rapid succession of discharges with a less number of men than are at present required to work a gun of the ordinary kind."

"I cannot imagine a more complete description of what has since become known as an automatic gun; in fact, his patent sets out fully and clearly the entire cycle of all the movements in automatic guns, even as to automatic loading of made-up cartridges with cartridge cases, carrying in their bases their own means of ignition to be struck automatically by a firing pin—devices not then adopted by any government. Bessemer's first claim in this patent, which became public property in 1868, at the latest, is as follows:

"What I claim is, firstly, the reloading of guns by means of mechanism deriving its motive power partly or wholly from the force of the explosion within them."

"This claim is so broad and strong that I take it that no Maxim gun or other automatic gun could have been manufactured while this patent remained in force, without infringing Bessemer's prior rights. After 1854, and before Mr. Maxim's first gun patent, a great number of English, American, French and German inventors patented various designs for automatic guns, by other means than those described by Bessemer, but none of them, prior to Mr. Maxim, had the assurance to make other claims than for improvements in details of Bessemer's automatic cycle."

"ANDRÉE CHRISTOPHE,  
"Civil Engineer."

46, Boulevard Maillot, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

The story of the invention of the automatic gun, as told by Mr. Maxim, is as follows:

His father, a wood-sawyer in Orneville, Me., conceived the idea of making a machine gun, which should be able to fire 100 rounds a minute from a single barrel. His son, then 14, was fairly proficient in mechanical drawing, and made the models. A gunmaker expressed his

approval of the design, and two years later the lad sent an improved model to his uncle, who had engineering works at Fitchburg, Mass. Maxim's first experience in machine guns was the report that the gun would cost a hundred dollars to make, and would not be worth a hundred cents. Both father and son, however, stuck to their gun idea. The war broke out, and metallic cartridges came in. No opportunity occurred for getting the idea put into shape. After the war young Maxim happened to be in Georgia, and one day, when examining the fortifications at Savannah, was asked by some ex-rebels to try his skill at shooting. Like many other novices at shooting, he found the musket gave a much more powerful kick than he expected. A stiff and discolored shoulder, however, gave him what was wanted, and on his return home he told his father he believed that the energy in the kick of a rifle would be amply sufficient to perform all the functions of loading and firing in a machine gun. In Paris, for the first time in his life, he found spare time to work out his idea of an automatic gun. The first drawing was made in Paris in 1883, but Mr. Maxim brought it to England for working out his experiments. At Bankside, near Southwark Bridge, he made his first gun. It had no magazine, and only fired single shots. Then Mr. Maxim, moving to Hatton Garden, at the corner of Clerkenwell Road, produced the first apparatus which would successfully load and fire itself.

As to the future of automatic guns, Mr. Maxim believes that the system will be applied to all forms of fire arms. He showed a pistol of his own design and manufacture, and claimed superiority for it over German rivals with some contempt. His pistol worked on the principle of the first gun designed by him, and has remarkable penetration and range, carrying in its magazine nine charges. As steel forgings weighing 150 tons, can now be made, he thinks it would be possible to make very large automatic guns with barrels all in one piece, which would require half the time, half the steel and half the expense of a built-up gun of the same size. He has provided against the objection that such guns would be quickly destroyed by erosion. If such enormous weapons should be constructed it will be necessary to devise means for testing the apparatus without firing in order to give practice to the gun's crew. The gun would be long and cumbersome, but the rapidity of fire would be so great that it would more than make up for its additional weight and length.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 14.—No orders.

JAN. 15.—1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Boyd granted leave of absence for two days.

JAN. 16.—Capt. Russell Glover and Engr.-in-Chief John W. Collins, to proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, and Boston, Mass., on construction duty.

JAN. 17.—No orders.

JAN. 18.—2d Lieut. F. H. Dimock directed to join the Colfax at Jacksonville, Fla.

JAN. 19.—2d Lieut. W. H. O. Hay detached from the McLane and placed waiting orders.

Capt. J. A. Stamm granted ten days leave of absence.

JAN. 20.—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill granted thirty days leave of absence.

1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Boyd granted an extension of leave of absence for one day.

Department Order assigning the Revenue Steamer Perry to Astoria station, revoked, and commanding officer directed to proceed to Seattle, Washington.

Commanding Officer of the Revenue Steamer Wolcott directed to proceed to Seattle, with his command and report arrival to Capt. C. L. Hooper.

The following officers: Capt. C. L. Hooper, president; Capt. D. F. Tozier and Francis Tuttle, Chief Engr. A. L. Broadbent, and 1st Lieut. Howard Emery, recorder, constituted a Board of Survey to examine and appraise the Revenue Steamer Wolcott.

1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Butler, stationed at Tacoma, Wash., registered at the Department this week.

2d Lieut. F. H. Dimock was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant, to date from Jan. 16, 1897.

Revenue Steamer No. 2, R. C. S. (Daniel Manning), was to have been launched at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, Mass., on the 21st instant, but the launch was postponed on account of unfavorable weather. The boat

## FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Fort Riley, Kan., Jan. 18, 1897.

Miss Huston, of Fort Leavenworth, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ward.

Lieut. Allen, recently returned to the post from a short leave, in company with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dix, who is at present the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Knox.

The handsomest and most enjoyable social score of the season was a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Bell a few days ago, at which the latter proved herself no less an accomplished "housekeeper" than an agreeable hostess. The service and "cuisine" were elegant to a degree. Space is wanting to do justice by description to this ultra-stylish entertainment.

Miss Kingsbury left Jan. 10 for St. Louis, where she is visiting Miss Weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Adams are again at home at the post. The practical and theoretical course of instruction of officers and men was resumed on the 11th inst.

On Friday, Jan. 15, the third of the series of supper hops took place. It was very largely attended. Lieut. Foltz was in charge.

Mrs. Allen entertained on the 18th inst at a dinner and card party.

Lieut. and Mrs. Furlong gave a delightful and graceful dinner Jan. 12.

Mrs. Clark, of Madison Barracks, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rafferty.

May 2 and 3 have been designated as the field days for the spring sports. Preparations are already on foot.

The "Fort Riley Hunt Club," which was organized and incorporated under a formal constitution, with the object of insuring the permanency of a pack of hounds at the Cavalry and Light Artillery School, has in this, its second season, twenty-eight members present, fourteen absent and two honorary.

Lieut. Fuller, 2d Cav., was elected Jan. 12 secretary and treasurer of the officers' mess, to succeed Lieut. Michie, transferred to Fort Wingate.

As a result of the Senate Naval Committee's investigation of the armor plate question, Senator Chandler has introduced a bill "Providing for the use by Government of devices invented by naval officers while engaged in the service, and covered by letters patent." The bill permits the Secretary of the Navy to use any invention patented by naval officers, but officers are given authority to bring suit for royalty in the Court of Claims. The court is directed to make rules for the trials of such cases, which shall be determined within one year from the presentation of the petition. The Secretary is prohibited from making any contracts to pay for patents and no patent shall be issued without his written approval.

## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. Wm. McADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 18.—Maurice W. Gorm appointed pay clerk for the Adams.

Ensign C. M. McCormick, appointed member board at Tennessee Centennial.

JAN. 19.—Asst. Surg. H. La Motte detached from treatment at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered before Retiring Board at Washington, Jan. 26, then home and wait orders.

Chief Engr. J. P. Mickley detached from inspection duty at Philadelphia, Jan. 30, and ordered to the Terror, Feb. 1.

Chief Engr. C. J. Habighurst detached from Terror, Feb. 1, and granted three months' leave.

Comdr. E. W. Watson ordered to proceed home and granted three months' leave instead of being ordered to Portsmouth (N. H.) yard.

Ensign R. McLean detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Adams.

JAN. 20.—Chief Engr. J. Entwistle, detached from the Boston on relief and ordered to the Olympia as Fleet Engineer.

P. A. Engr. C. H. Matthews, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Crescent Shipyard as Inspector of Machinery of gunboat No. 10.

Chief Engr. G. B. Ransom, detached as Inspector of Machinery of gunboat No. 10, on relief, and ordered to the Boston, per steamer Feb. 13.

Asst. Boatswain J. W. Angus, detached from the Vermont Feb. 4, and ordered to the Lancaster per steamer of Feb. 5.

JAN. 21.—Lieut. R. O. Bitler, detached from the Marblehead, to the Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. E. A. Anderson, detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Marblehead.

Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, U. S. M. C., retired from Feb. 1.

Boatswain W. Carter, detached from treatment at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered before retiring board at Washington, Jan. 28.

Boatswain D. Ward, detached from League Island and ordered before retiring board at Washington, Jan. 28.

Asst. Boatswain William Brooks, to the Vermont, Feb. 4.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. Minneapolis was at Mersine Jan. 22.

Secretary Herbert has decided to accede to the request of citizens of New Orleans, and order a warship to that city during the Mardi Gras festivities.

On the occasion of the retirement of Adml. Beardslee on Feb. 24, there is to be a water fête at San Diego, Cal., in which the Oregon, Philadelphia, Monterey, Adams and Albatross will take part, together with the British ships Pheasant, Comus and Imperieuse.

The San Francisco "Report" is disposed to be facetious at the expense of Rear Adml. Kirkland, Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, because of the appearance of an official order, No. 50, issued by the Admiral forbidding all residents of Mare Island, including, of course, officers of the Navy, from hereafter selling any milk, eggs or butter to the people living on the island or elsewhere. The "Report" says: "It seems that the officers of the Navy keep cows that give more or less milk, and hens that lay more or less eggs, and that where these dairy and farm products exceed the demand for home consumption, the surplus has in some instances been sold to people living at the Navy Yard and residents of Vallejo, or exchanged with Vallejo grocers for sugar and spice and other things nice. Aside from his knowledge of agriculture, Admiral Kirkland is well qualified for the trying duties of a Cabinet position. In the course of a long and varied career of usefulness in the Navy he has visited all the leading ports of the world and has been brought into social and official contact with naval, diplomatic, consular and colonial officials. He is married, has an interesting family, consisting of a wife and several daughters, and would easily drop into the social atmosphere of Washington life." This last is all true, but we cannot spare the Admiral from the Navy just now, even if he is disposed to prevent the use of a Government reservation as a private preserve for the raising and vending of agricultural products. Perhaps those having eggs they can no longer dispose of may keep them until they are sufficiently ripe, and then bestow them upon the editor of the "Report" as an expression of their opinion concerning his criticism of the gallant Admiral.

No orders have yet been given to the Vesuvius to go South, but she will participate in the maneuvers off Charleston, S. C., upon the conclusion of which she will probably go to Key West to take the place of the Newark. The patrol in Southern waters will likely consist in the near future of the Marblehead, Dolphin and Vesuvius.

The last transaction in the lawsuit resulting from the fatal explosion on board the torpedo boat Ericsson in the summer of 1895, took place at New London, Conn., on Friday of last week, when a check for \$1,600 passed in payment of damages awarded to the estates of David F. Cody and Joseph A. Hamilton, victims of the accident. The checks were drawn by the Iowa Iron Works, builders of the vessel, who were defendants in suits aggregating \$20,000.

The gunboat Machias has gone from Canton, China, to Bangkok, Siam, by order of Secretary Herbert, to "protect American interests." This action is taken as a result of the disturbance in Bangkok, in the attack of the Siamese soldiers upon United States Vice-Consul General Edward B. Kellett, about four weeks ago. Kellett is said to have been executor of the Siamese estate of a rich American, and in his business relations he irritated the Siamese authorities, who overstepped legal methods in their treatment of him.

Representative Bingham, of Philadelphia, had a consultation on Friday of last week with Chairman Boutelle, of the Naval Committee, with the result that there should be a hearing of the proposition to improve the back channel at League Island Navy Yard, on Friday, Jan. 22. The improvement has been recommended by the officers in charge of the Navy Yard as absolutely necessary for the health of the station, to get rid of the city drainage that collects in the channel. The great object, however, is the commencement of a work which eventually will give the Government the best and safest harbor of refuge and rendezvous in the country. The scheme has repeatedly been advocated by Government commissions appointed to investigate it.

The newly reorganized steel board held its first meeting on Friday, Jan. 15, and received the detailed report of Assistant Naval Constructor R. B. Dashiell, who had been detailed to visit steel works and ship yards and inspect the steel plate on hand. The first result of this work by Mr. Dashiell was to render unnecessary the

creation of a special steel board to examine the steel in San Francisco intended for the battleship Wisconsin. Mr. Dashiell's visit to the Bethlehem Iron Works, where these plates are made, showed that the steel was up to the specifications, and in consequence the matter as far as San Francisco was concerned was dropped. The board decided to do away with the process of testing at Newport News work on the battleships.

It is understood that the sub-committee of the House Naval Committee will begin the consideration of the question of the "Increase of the Navy" next week. But little paring, so far as can be learned, has been done in the matter of the estimates submitted by the Navy Department.

At its meeting on Tuesday last, the Senate Naval Committee gave consideration to Senator Chandler's report on the armor plate question and the report on the same subject submitted by Secretary Herbert. Senator Chandler's report was reviewed at considerable length by the committee. "The evil consequences likely to result from allowing naval officers to be interested in patents, or employed by the owners thereof," says the report, "are well illustrated by the facts which appeared to the committee concerning Comdr. William M. Folger, and his connection from beginning to end with what is known as the Harvey process for face-hardening armor for naval vessels and the various patents issued therefor." The report recites the history of the Harvey process, and also how Comdr. Folger circumvented the English inventor Maxim upon a patent for rapid-fire guns, and makes this comment: "How Comdr. Folger, entertaining views which led him to 'knock out' the projects of 'Mr. Maxim, a great inventor,' could at the same time suggest and promote the patents of Mr. Harvey, an outsider and free lance, who comes in for the pelf alone, for mere money-making business (words used by Folger in testimony at one time), unless he expected and desired the highly lucrative employment afterward given to him by the Harvey Company, it is difficult to understand. This officer entered the Navy Sept. 20, 1861, thirty-five years ago. He has many times been in private employment." In regard to the bill of Senator Smith, providing for the establishment of an armor plate factory, the committee says that they would advise the establishment of a Government factory, if they were sure that it would not be possible to ascertain the fair cost, with profit added, of making armor, and to induce the existing companies to manufacture what armor may be needed at reasonable prices. At present, however, the committee believe that by proper executive and legislative action the armor that will be wanted during the next ten years can be obtained at fair prices, and that it is inadvisable now to decide to establish a Government factory, where necessarily, according to Government methods of doing work, the cost of manufacturing would be greater than that incurred by private companies.

At a builders' trial of the U. S. torpedo boat No. 6, Jan. 20, a speed of 26.85 knots was developed with 180 pounds of steam. It was the first trial of the vessel over a measured course. The contract calls for 27½ knots, and as 40 pounds more steam than was used Jan. 20 may be carried to make that speed, it is believed that the craft may touch 28 knots with conditions in her favor.

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the recent accident to the Montgomery in New York harbor concluded its sessions on Jan. 20. Lieut. Albert Gleaves was Judge Advocate of the court.

The sub-committee of the Senate Naval Committee has referred the claims made by Cramps and the Quint Iron Works for delay due to Government causes to the Navy Department for indorsement.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce. Address Hampton Roads, Va., for the present, unless otherwise noted.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.** Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal.

**ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.), Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser.** s. d. At San Diego, Cal., where she will remain for the winter.

**ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.)** Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu.

**ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.** (Training-ship.) En route home from her cruise. Left St. Thomas Jan. 10 for Newport News, Va.

**AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.)** At Hampton Roads, Va.

**BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, (e. s.) Smyrna.** Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

**BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.)** Has completed surveys in Jiquilisco harbor, Salvador, Left La Libertad, Jan. 21 for El Triunfo.

**BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.)** At Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 18.

**BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.)** At League Island, Pa., to proceed to Newport, R. I., then to Hampton Roads, Va.

**CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. s. a.)** At Norfolk, Va. Will return to Montevideo.

**CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.)** At Smyrna.

**COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.)** Left New York Navy Yard, Jan. 12, for Hampton Roads, Va.

**CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training-ship.)** Newport, R. I.

**CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Freemont (a. d.)** At Newport, R. I.

**DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.)** At Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 18, and will proceed home to New York.

**DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover.** At Fernandina, Fla., Jan. 17.

**ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.** (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass.

**ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.)** Left Newport, R. I., Jan. 19, on a cruise, the itinerary of which is as follows: Arrive Barbadoes, Feb. 19, leave Feb. 19; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 20, leave March 11; arrive St. Thomas March 13, leave March 23; arrive La Guayra March 31, leave April 7; arrive Kingston April 14, leave April 21; arrive Key West May 5, leave May 15; arrive Savannah May 20, leave May 27; arrive Gardiner's Bay June 10.

**FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.)** At Fort Monroe, Va.

**FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Perry (Receiving-ship.)** At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

**FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.)** Lieut. F. Swift. Jacksonville, Fla. Address there.

**INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempf.** At Mare Island, Cal.

**INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.)** At Hampton Roads, Va.

**KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.)** At Navy Yard, N. Y.

**LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (a. s. a.)** (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (a. s.)** Left Canton, China, Jan. 16 for Bangkok, Siam, to protect American interests.

**MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.)** At Hampton Roads, Va.

**MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell.** At New York Navy Yard. Expects to leave for Hampton Roads about Jan. 27.

**MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.)** Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Left La Libertad, Salvador, Jan. 19 for Acapulco, Mexico.

**MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers.** (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

**MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze.** At Erie, Pa., for the winter.

**MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.)** Arrived at Alexandrietta, Syria, Jan. 13, and sailed for Mersine, Jan. 21.

**MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.)** At Port Los Angeles, Jan. 18.

**MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.)** At Tangku, China, near mouth of Peiho River for winter.

**MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark. (p. s.)** Sailed from San Pedro for San Diego, Cal., Jan. 19.

**MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.)** Left New York Navy Yard Jan. 21 for Hampton Roads, Va. The court of inquiry in connection with her recent mishap in striking an obstacle off Governors Island, N. Y., finished its labors Jan. 21.

**NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.)** postoffice address is Key West, Fla. At Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 13.

**NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.)** (Flagship.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

**OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.)** At Nagasaki, Japan.

**OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.)** Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 13, for Acapulco.

**PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood.** At Mare Island, Cal. Will relieve the Detroit on the Asiatic station.

**PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)** Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) Left Callao, Peru, Jan. 18 for Acapulco, Mex. The itinerary of her movements is as follows: Arrive Acapulco, Mexico, Jan. 28, leave Feb. 1; arrive San Diego, Cal., Feb. 6. Is due at San Jose, Guatemala March 15 to attend opening of exposition. Mail may be sent to reach the ship in Acapulco between the dates given by addressing care United States Consul, via City of Mexico.

**PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds, (s. d.)** At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

**PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)** At the New York Navy Yard. Expects to be ready to leave the yard Jan. 26.

**RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.)** Watching for filibusters. Address Key West, Fla. Will be relieved by the Marblehead. Was at Tampa, Fla., Jan. 20, to remain during the coast defense convention.

**RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Adams in temporary command.** At League Island, Pa. Comdr. J. B. Coghlan will command on Feb. 1.

**ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.)** New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.)** (Flagship of the squadron.) At Genoa, Jan. 16.

**SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn schoolship.)** At Philadelphia, Pa. Preparing for her winter cruise. Her itinerary is: Leave Philadelphia about Jan. 11; arrive Martinique Jan. 27; leave Feb. 5; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 8; leave Feb. 18; arrive La Guayra Feb. 24; leave March 8; arrive Santa Cruz March 17; leave March 22; arrive St. Thomas March 23; leave March 28; arrive Capes of Delaware April 10.

**STILETTO, torpedo boat, Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.**

**TERROR, 4 Guns, Monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.)** At New York.

**TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.)** At New York Navy Yard. To visit Galveston on Feb. 16.

**THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (s. d.)** Off Cape San Lucas, Cal., to make survey of Pacific coast of Mexico. Address San Diego, Cal.

**VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.)** At New York Navy Yard.

**VESUVIUS, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury.** At League Island, Pa. Is to cruise off Florida coast, watching for filibusters.

**WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kauts (Receiving-ship.)** At Boston, Mass.

**YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.)** At Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 18, and thence home.

**YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (a. s.)** At Montevideo, Uruguay.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1897.

The officers' hop on Thursday evening was well attended. The supper was served throughout the evening instead of at a stated hour as usual. In the absence of the band the music was furnished by what is known as the Army Service Orchestra, in charge of Mr. Charles Miller of the printing office. It was excellent in quality and thoroughly enjoyed.

On Friday morning the Ladies' Sewing Circle, which was organized during the previous week, met for the first time at Mrs. Ernst's. There was neither hop nor concert on Saturday evening.

Much interest is felt in the result of the recent class elections. Now that the class examinations are over, preparations for next summer's hop season have been already begun. Of the present second class the following cadets have been chosen as hop managers: Conrad S. Babcock, son of Maj. J. B. Babcock, Adjutant General's Department; Frank C. Boggs, Jr., of Pennsylvania, who stands at the head of the second class; Robert Courtney Davis, of Pennsylvania, who has been elected manager of the cadet football team for next season; William F. Nesbitt, of Ohio, captain of the team; Alexander E. Williams, of North Carolina, a member of the team; Edwin D. Bricker, of Pennsylvania; David L. Stone, of Mississippi; Edmund N. Benchley, of Massachusetts.

Walter Schuyler Grant, of New York, has been elected president of the fourth class. William Kelly, of Wisconsin, has been elected head hop manager of the third class. George Blanchard Comly, at large, head hop manager of the fourth class.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, Adjutant General's Department; Mrs. C. W. Foster, wife of Maj. Foster, and Rev. Goodwin, of Governors Island, have been among recent visitors.

Hudson Poole, son of Maj. De Witt C. Poole, retired, who, as an alternate, passed the examination for entrance last March, but was unable to enter the Academy, his principal having been equally fortunate, has also received a re-appointment.

The event of greatest social interest at the post at present is the approaching wedding of Miss Torney, daughter of Maj. George H. Torney, post Surgeon, and Lieut. John Paul Ryan, 6th Cav., which is to take place at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon of the present week, Jan. 22, at the Cadet Chapel. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father O'Keefe, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart (R. C.) at Highland Falls. The maid of honor will be Miss Josephine Roe, daughter of Maj. Charles F. Roe, of New York. The bridesmaids Miss Bryant, daughter of Dr. Bryant; Miss Cornell, of New York; Miss Michie, daughter of Prof. Michie; and Miss Davis, daughter of Prof. Davis, U. S. A. The bride will wear a gown of white silk. The maid of honor will be attired in white organdie. The gowns of the bridesmaids will be of white organdie, trimmed with lace and yellow ribbons. They will wear veils, with small wreaths of yellow flowers. Yellow will also appear in the decorations of the chapel as typical of the cavalry to which arm of the service the groom is attached. The church is still adorned with Christmas greens. The ushers will be Lieuts. Joseph T. Crabbs, 8th Cav.; F. W. Fulger, 13th Inf.; G. T. Summerlin, 6th Cav., and Dr. Torney, brother of the bride. The best man will be Lieut. John H. Rice, 3d Cav. A reception at the quarters of Maj. Torney will follow the ceremony. After the wedding trip the bride and groom are expected to return for a short visit at the post before taking up their quarters at Fort Myer, Va., where Lieut. Ryan is stationed. The most hearty congratulations are extended to the young couple by all of their friends here. Miss Torney will be greatly missed by the young people of the garrison.

The cadets are much interested in their prospective trip to Washington next month to participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration. The visit seems no longer doubtful. The corps will be quartered in the Army Building. It is expected that the cadets and officers accompanying them will leave West Point on March 3, and that the visit will last several days.

#### A NEW PIECE OF ORDNANCE.

Interesting tests are shortly to be made at Indian Head Proving Ground of a new and powerful piece of ordnance just completed at the Washington Gun Foundry. The gun is of 12-inch caliber, but excepting the bore it is essentially a 13-inch rifle, and if it stands the proposed tests without strain, an additional inch will be bored out, and it will take its place on one of the new battleships now in course of construction. The gun has been manufactured with a view to experimenting with high explosives, dynamite being excepted. The walls of the piece have been made especially heavy to guard against premature explosion before the projectile leaves the gun. Construction has been in progress nine months in accordance with an appropriation of \$50,000 for testing high explosives in modern guns. It is well known that gun powder can be fired in moderately thick projectiles, and that the walls of shells need not be thicker than is necessary to penetrate eight or nine inches of armor plate. Ordnance experts, however, hold that gun cotton and possibly other forms of high explosives are superior to powder, and the proposed tests are to find date on this question. It is held by Navy officers that modern rifle guns are just as efficient throwers of high explosives as the pneumatic guns at Sandy Hook, which have a range of two miles. The chief danger is that the detonator may be disturbed in the flight of the projectile and cause premature explosion. Explosives that are to follow impact are readily found. If it be shown that gun cotton can be safely used, it is urged that pneumatic guns will lose their value, as high explosives could be fired from coast defense guns, securing greater range and accuracy.

An interesting relic of the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1814, was displayed at the Navy Department on Thursday by Mr. W. G. McAdoe, of Yonkers, N. Y. It is a pistol taken from the dead body of Gen. Packenham, who commanded the British forces in that celebrated engagement, and who was killed in the charge on the Americans, under Gen. Jackson, behind the cotton bales. The weapon is well preserved and is an excellent specimen of the small arms of the early part of the century. It has a double barrel and flint lock, is heavily mounted with silver and has the Packenham crest embossed in silver on the butt. The weapon will be placed temporarily in the National Museum.

A correspondent writes: "There is a rumor about making the recruiting details to last four years instead of two, on the ground of economy, which would save about \$8,000 a year on transportation expenses." There is nothing in the rumor. There are only twenty-one officers detailed, and their total expenses do not approach the sum named. The Department has no intention of making any change.

## PREMATURE BURIALS.

## From Our Dumb Animals.

As our readers know, we have, in behalf of our American Humane Education Society, petitioned every Legislature in this country and written the President of every Senate and the Speaker of every House of Representatives, urging that proper laws be enacted to prevent premature burials. We know perfectly well that many doctors say there is no danger, and we know just as well that our own father was pronounced dead by his physician and came near being buried alive, and from our correspondence and reading that in thousands of cases people have been buried alive or narrowly escaped such burial, and that in the opinion of many eminent physicians there is no absolute certainty of death to those dying of sickness or old age except the beginning of decay. Among those may be named the distinguished Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, who has recently died himself in London.

There has just come to our table a book of 400 pages, just published by Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., of London, full of such instances. It has been written by William Tebb, F. R. G. S., of England, and Col. Edward Perry Vulliam, M. D., is entitled "Premature Burial and How It May Be Prevented," and will doubtless be for sale by all booksellers.

We wish it might be read by every physician in this country, and we wish that all over our country places might be provided for the temporary and proper keeping of the bodies of persons supposed to be deceased until death shall in some way be made absolutely certain.

We are told that in some medical schools no proper instruction is given in regard to the various methods (short of decay) which make death probable. If this information is correct the professors in such schools deserve to be buried alive themselves. Two plans to make burial alive impossible suggest themselves to us:

(1st). The formation of companies which shall build and maintain proper places of deposit for the bodies of the supposed deceased until the beginning of decay.

(2d). Insurance companies which shall undertake the erection and maintenance of such buildings and insure that no body shall be buried or cremated until the beginning of decay.

It will be for the interest of every such company to use every precaution, because every case in which a life is thus saved will add immensely to the business and profits of the company. Thousands of people would be glad to take out policies of insurance for themselves and their friends in such companies.

We think that our present "Life Insurance Companies" may largely increase their business and profits by adding a department of insurance, that no insured person deposited in their "mortality building" shall be buried or cremated until death is made absolutely certain.

Aside from other considerations, it will become dangerous for ignorant charlatans to attempt to practice on those thus insured, or for criminally disposed persons to attempt to poison them, and post-mortems may be made when wanted.

In addition to the charge for insurance may be an agreement on the part of the insured that in case, after being carried to the "mortality" it is discovered that he, or she, is alive, then another and larger sum shall be paid to the company.

## RUSSIA IN CHINA.

From the New York "Tribune," Jan. 19.

The year 1896 will long be remembered for the number of extraordinary international bargains concluded or negotiated in it. The most important of these to this country was the settlement of the Venezuela dispute with Great Britain, which comprised an amicable arrangement between Venezuela and Great Britain, the practical recognition of the Monroe Doctrine by Great Britain, and the negotiation of a permanent general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States. That alone would have made the year memorable. But in addition, there were the Russian Emperor's visit to France and the open avowal of a close alliance between those countries; France's annexation of Tunis and Madagascar; Italy's surrender to Abyssinia; the alliance between Austria-Hungary and Roumania; the practical protectorate of Russia over Turkey; and finally, and one of the chiefest of all, the Russo-Chinese treaty, which gives Russia substantial control of the northeastern provinces of China.

This last-named treaty, indeed, is one of the most colossal bargains the world has seen for many years. A cynical London writer has said it is so important as to pass almost unnoticed. Twenty years ago it would have been the signal for a general European war. Now it is accepted without a twinge of the nerves. Yet see what it does. It gives Russia the right to run her Siberian railroad nearly a thousand miles through some of the richest provinces of China, and cedes to Russia the ice-free port of Kiao-Choo, adjoining New-Chwang, for a commercial terminal and naval station. It gives to Russia the right to fortify and garrison Port Arthur and Tientsin, and to use them as her own in case of war; to establish such military garrisons as she pleases throughout the interior of Manchuria, "for the protection of the railroad"; to work existing mines and prospect for, open and work others, all through Manchuria, one of the richest mineral regions in the world; and to send her civil and military officers and traders wherever she pleases in Liao-Tong, Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. That means that all of the Chinese Empire east of the Khingan Mountains and north of the Liao-Ho, including the Kingdom of Corea, is henceforth to be regarded as Russian territory. It has a population of nearly 40,000,000, and in minerals, agriculture and animal life is one of the richest regions on the face of the globe.

Why the other European Powers so calmly acquiesce in this tremendous shifting of the "balance of power" in Asia is not difficult to perceive. Only three of them are concerned or have any voice in the matter. Of these one, France, is Russia's close ally, and is furnishing the money for the Russian railroads in China. The second, Germany, is now too much isolated to be able to protect effectually against the will of the two great Powers which "inclose her like a pair of shears." The third and most interested of all, Great Britain, acquiesces for two reasons. First, she realizes that her old enmity toward Russia is, as Lord Salisbury says, merely a superstition of an obsolete diplomacy, and that her own ends will be best served by a friendly understanding with Russia, by which the latter will be permitted to work out her "manifest destiny" unhindered. And in the second place, she is doubtless consoling herself for loss of prestige in the north of China by securing compensatory advantages in the south. We may presently hear of some important concessions for a British railway system

from Burmah through the Shan States into Yun-Nan and the adjacent provinces, so that while Russia advances to the Hoang-Ho Great Britain will advance to the Yang-tse-Kiang. That, however, is yet to be seen. What is already accomplished and demonstrated is that Russia has made in Northeastern China one of the greatest strokes of the century.

## DOGS IN WAR.

In the present day the British Army seems the only one in which dogs are not trained either as spies, messengers, or to help the wounded. The Germans, French, Austrians, Russians, and Italians have all found them to be worth the trouble. The Germans have devoted themselves chiefly to the training of dogs for carrying messages to and from outposts and pickets to the main bodies of troops. For this purpose they find pointers are the best; but Scotch sheep dogs and short-haired sporting dogs are also much liked, as are also the clever little Pomeranians, which learn very quickly, and are very strong and swift. In the German Army the best trainers are the men of the Jäger regiments, and a special officer and a special body of men are told off to look after the dogs. They are taught to march without frisking about, to avoid barking, but, with their wonderfully quick ear to warn if strangers are near, by pointing, or by a low growl. They are trained to carry messages up to two miles and a half by known roads, and, beyond that distance, to find their own way across country. To men in the same uniform they are taught to be obedient.

In the Russian Army a kind of big St. Bernard mastiff is used, also wolf and sheep dogs. These, equipped with a flask containing brandy or soup, and a packet of bandages hung round their necks, are taught to find out the wounded lying among bushes or uneven ground, and to offer them restoratives, standing meanwhile with their forefeet planted, and barking, to attract attention. They are even harnessed to little hand-carts, such as we see them use in Belgian and German towns, and can drag two wounded men. The French, in their wars in Tunis and Algiers, have used dogs, also the Russians in their last Turkish war. In Austria they have been employed to discover ambushes. The Dutch in Acheen found them most useful in preventing solitary sentries in thick jungle outposts being surprised by stealthy natives. The Italian sentries in the Alps are always accompanied by dogs.—The United Service Magazine.

## ON CERTAIN INHUMANITY TO SHELBAK.

Eddier army & navy gurnle, Janny 16, Sir. U. S. S. Vermont:

I wanten no wot rite exycutiv James of the Texas has got to print my pictur in Harpus weakly in dubbel irons in the brig. An luk at them other picters of me bein keelhorled & spredegled wot he has put in.

I no wy he done it. After I was detached from the Texas, or rather after the Texas was detached from me, cos my leg irons was rove throo a ring bolt I got the job of ship's riter on the Vermont. Wun day ovr eums James & sees me ter work. "We is both litterery now," ses I plesuntly. "Avast shipmet," ses he, "stow yer jaw tacker or the merry catenninetails, beleerve me, wil rase a skwal in your wake kwiker than a leveranter cud beem-end a Bungeree hooker!"

"Ant yer wel?" ses I. "Dont yer understand the langwid of the see yer duff swallerin lubber?" roares he. "Kum off," ses I, "I've been afloate man & boy for 10 yeres & I never herd no tork like that isgept in the Navel Milshir. Has yer jined it?"

Withat he leered horribly, but I jest went on ritin, cos I noo he cudnt do nothin. Pretty soon he got his wind agen, & ses:

"Luk here, Shelbak, there's sum things witch mite make the inner ferosserity of my nacher brake out & cos me to slorter Glass and hist the jolly Roger on that ship & be a skerge of the cese, & axin me that kwestyun is wun of em. Have a car. Now lissun. I ran out of tar words a yere ago & now I has to makemup, & I cant do that no more. I'm desprit. I wanter rite out orl you no & hand em to me before genuril kwarters to-morrow. If you dont I'll brake loose. Trembul!"

Wel, I didn't & now hes begun his orful corea on me & Glass he wants ter stand by. There's me shown up in dubbel irons witch I was and me bein spred egled & keelhorled witch I wosnt, but witch hes goin to do to me if he gets a chans. It's drefdle & my hare is standin on end like frills upon a pork-fed concubine. James is a Turk. ever yures,

T. AP CATESBY SHELBAK,  
Ships riter, U. S. S. Vermont.

## A WORLD-WRECKER.

The astonishing progress of electrical science is neatly satirized by a Parisian paper, which imagines Mr. Edison in his laboratory hearing the news of a declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States. A young man—his assistant—rushes in, pale and out of breath, and exclaims to the great electrician:

"Oh, master, war is declared! It is terrible!"

"Ah!" says the master, "war is declared, eh? And where is the British army at this moment?"

"Embarking, sir."

"Embarking where?"

"At Liverpool."

"At Liverpool—yes. Now, my friend, would you please join the ends of these two wires hanging there against the wall? That's right. Now bring them to me. Good. And be kind enough to press that button."

The assistant, wondering and half-amused, presses the button.

"Very well," says the inventor. "Now, do you know what is taking place at Liverpool?"

"The British army is embarking, sir."

The inventor pulls out his watch and glances at the time.

"There is no British army," he says coolly.

"What?" screams the assistant.

"When you touched that button you destroyed it."

"Oh, this is frightful!"

"It is not frightful at all. It is science. Now, every time a British expedition embarks at any port please come and tell me at once. Ten seconds afterward it will simply be out of existence; that's all."

"There doesn't seem to be any reason why America should be afraid of her enemies after this, sir."

"I am inclined to believe you," says the master, smiling slightly. "But in order to avert future trouble I think it would be better to destroy England altogether."

"To—to destroy England, sir—"

"Kindly touch button No. 4 there."

The assistant touches it. The inventor counts ten. "—, eight, nine, ten—it's all over. There is no more England."

"Now we can go quietly on with our work," continues the master. "And if we should ever be at war with any other nation, you have only to notify me. I have an electric button connected with every foreign country which will destroy it when pressed. In ten minutes I could destroy every country in the world, the United States included. Be careful, now, that you don't touch any of those buttons accidentally; you might do a lot of damage."—Tit Bits.

## SAILORS AND MARINES.

"What earlier sailors endured" is described in an article with this title, by Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U. S. N., in an article appearing in "Harper's Weekly" for Jan. 16. In it he thus describes the origin of naval hostility to marines.

In those parlous days, in all services, as in these days with the English and ourselves, the marines were the ships' police, and bitter was the hatred in which they and all other soldiers were held by the oldtime mariners. The dislike for soldiers by sailors dated from the early days when the former commanded fleets; for originally the sailors who worked the English ships were not the fighting men. "It was the sagacity of the Tudor sovereigns, Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, which devised a separate class of fighting sea officers, trained to the sea. Until the supremacy of the English over the Dutch navy was at last secured, soldier officers and sailors were still much intermixed."

Still, the scions of good families who were soldiers and not sailors did press their way into a service which was always popular, and by family influence, which was and is still potent in that branch, did force themselves above the heads of more deserving men. No one liked this, fore and aft, and the hatred engendered lay at the bottom of much of the discord which wrecked so many joint expeditions. The feeling found expression in the lower ranks by such terms as "landlubber" on one side and "drunken swab" on the other; while in the higher grades men like Gen. Mostyn, as reported by Horace Walpole, declared "he was not amphibious enough to like seamen, because there was as much difference between a sailor and a landsman as between a sea horse and a land horse."

All readers of the "Pilot" will remember Coxswain Long Tom Coffin's answer when Capt. Burroughell tried to persuade him to enlist in his soldier company, so that he might secure his life and liberty. "Tom did not laugh aloud," writes Cooper, "for that was a burst of feeling in which he was seldom known to indulge, but every feature of his weather-beaten visage contracted into an expression of bitter, ironical contempt," as he "gave vent to his emotion in these words:

"A messmate before a shipmate; a shipmate before a stranger; a stranger before a dog; but a dog before a soldier."

This was, of course, a briny growl, a rough sea humor, redolent of tar and marine spikes, but with enough of shadowy truth to make it palatable to a "fo'k's'le" audience. For those were the days when these hearts of oak endured only their own class, and cherished a curious antipathy to landsmen in general and to soldiers in particular—beggary lubbers and lobster-backs and jollies, as they dubbed them.

Up to the second half of our century this dislike included the marines; indeed, its persistency was due to them; for when not drilling and fighting—and there was plenty of both—the routine work of marines on shipboard was police and sentry duty. The proper performance of this brought them into rough-and-ready conflict with all violators of sea discipline; and as the bluejacket was apt in and out of season, to run amuck, and to get caught at it, his turn at the gratings came too often to let him feel kindly toward the person who had reported him. This dislike was often encouraged by the officers, at least negatively, and for what they called "the best interests of the service." In some ships the marines were isolated from the seamen by a line as clearly cut as that separating the officers and enlisted men, and any association was discouraged, as tending to impair the discipline.

It can be easily imagined that the life of the marines under such circumstances was not a happy one. Their constabulary duties were trying and ungrateful; their charges were enterprising and reckless. Posted between two fires—Coventry forward, black list aft—they got many of the kicks and none of the ha'pence; but he it said that they rarely failed when called upon to assist in the maintenance of discipline and in the suppression of disorder. As both classes progressed in intelligence, and were better cared for in food and pay and in liberty to go ashore, police duties grew lighter, and, finally, when hard drinking was banned fore and aft, and the grog ration was abolished, a friendlier feeling was established, and the old lines of personal antagonism gradually disappeared.

I say personal advisedly, for it must be recognized that the official presence of marines on shipboard is deemed a slur, a reflection upon the seamen, and these naturally ask: "Why should a soldier be hired to watch a sailor? Why should the billets of seagoing men be taken by people who are not trained for sea work and not expected to perform it?" As it is, the complements of ships are altogether too small for the cleaning, coaling, sailing and fighting, and why should they be reduced still further by the employment of men who do not clean, coal nor sail them?

These are very interesting and useful questions, which somehow seem to fall of an answer.

## FOREIGN MARRIAGES.

It is well understood in Europe that if a man marries into an untitled family it is better for him to marry an American than a woman of any other nationality, for the same reason that Napoleon III. gave for making choice of a Spaniard—she had no family in France to be enriched and ennobled. Europeans don't trouble themselves much about American social distinctions, and can't understand the difference between a fortune made in 1797 and one made in the same way in 1897. Many of the Diplomatic Corps have married Americans. There have been several marriages of Washington girls to secretaries of legation and attachés within the last year, and a large proportion of them have turned out well. American women are naturally diplomats. A European woman is born and bred in a certain rank of life, and although she may be transported to another rank, she takes with her the stamp of the grade to which she belongs. Not so an American woman. As the wife of the Premier of Great Britain, she would put Lady Clara Vere de Vere to shame by her quick adoption of most of the characteristics of the daughter of a hundred earls. There

is less risk in an American girl marrying a diplomat than any other sort of a foreigner—for a diplomat is under bonds to behave himself. But if she is ambitious, and desires to make a really brilliant match, she ought to marry a citizen of the United States.—The Illustrated American.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. L. L. asks: Having my platoon deployed in line of skirmishes and wanting to march them by the flank, is the command "squads right (or left) turn" a proper command? Answer.—No. The proper command is, "By the right (or left) flank, march."

A. A. M.—If drilling "by the numbers," the command "two" should be given to bring the left hand down.

SUBSCRIBER.—You must forward your resignation through the regular channels, addressed to the Adjutant-General of the State, and delivered to the adjutant of his regiment, or, if not attached to a regiment, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the brigade.

R. B. McC. writes: (1) The second section of Section 112, D. R. provides that at the preparatory command "double time" the piece should be brought to the right shoulder, if at the carry or order. Section 55, Manual of Arms, adopted to the magazine rifle, calibre .30, is blank on this particular. The latter manual is operative with us. Question.—Marching in quick time, arms at foot: Should they be brought to the right shoulder at the preparatory command "double time"? (2) Company is under instructions in its drill hall. Being in company front, or column of fours, the command "mark time" is given, followed by the command "forward march."

Question.—Should arms be brought from "trail" to the right shoulder at the preparatory command "forward"? (3) In re Section 190, D. R.—To open ranks. 1. Do guides reach a point 90 inches to the rear by the usual 15 inch backward steps, or by three 30-inch paces made backward? (4) 2. Has the captain a precise position while giving the command "front"? If no precise position, which would be the better practice, to step one pace to the front of front rank and face the left, or to give the command while on the right of and in prolongation of the front rank? Answer.—(1) No. (2) Not if arms are at the trail, when the command "forward march" is given. (3) Not prescribed. They fall back to the indicated distance in the quickest possible manner. (4) No particular place is designated; but it would be good form for the captain to place himself as in giving the command "open ranks," facing to the left, three paces in front of the company.

J. E.—We cannot presume to interpret the pension law. Write the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., who will give you all desired information. Clerical positions in the Government departments are obtainable by appointment after passing civil service examination. We know nothing personally regarding the National Correspondence Institute of Washington. By correspondence with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, you will be furnished with sample examination papers and all necessary information. We advise treating directly with the Government, both in the pension and civil service cases.

J. C. A. V.—The 103d Article of War provides that a deserter shall not be molested unless he be apprehended within two years from the date of desertion, provided he has remained continuously in the United States.

8.—Candidates for cadetships at West Point are subjected to a rigid physical examination. Impediment of speech, if pronounced, would be likely to disqualify.

E. D. F. asks: (1) When a sergeant is commander of the guard should each corporal form his relief and report to the sergeant (who inspects it), as prescribed for reporting to a Lieutenant? Answer.—Yes; omitting the "Sir." (2) A 1st Lieutenant is the senior line officer present in camp. Must a Captain, who is officer of the day, obey orders received from the Lieutenant? Answer.—This question is not understood. (3) What chevrons are worn in the Army by battalion sergeant majors? Answer.—There are no battalion sergeant majors in the Army. Sergeants are detailed when necessary to act temporarily as such. (4) Would it be correct for a battalion sergeant major to wear the same chevron as the regimental sergeant major? Answer.—As there are no battalion sergeant majors so far in the Army, uniform has not yet been prescribed for them. (5) Is there any work (volume, essays, etc.) on "The Customs of the Service in the U. S. Army"? If so, how can I procure same? Answer.—Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A., wrote one some thirty-four years ago, but it is out of print and only to be found in military libraries, etc. (6) In addressing communications to the regimental Adjutant, should that officer's name appear, or should the paper be headed, "The Adjutant, 1st Regiment of Infantry," etc.? Answer.—The latter form is correct. (7) Is there a bureau at Washington, D. C., which answers all questions of a tactical nature, and, if so, what is its designation? Answer.—There is not, but there is a bureau in the office of the "Army and Navy Journal" which is fully competent to answer all such questions.

C. M. W.—The "Price List of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores," published from the Government Printing Office a few years ago, gives the nomenclature of the Springfield rifle and the cost of each part, etc. By writing to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, no doubt a copy could be obtained.

CABAZA.—Officers and enlisted men of the Army on the retired list are subject to the Regulations, including that in par. 5, which prescribes that "efforts to influence legislation affecting the Army or to procure personal favor or consideration should never be made except through regular military channels."

W. J. M.—The chevron is allowed for the Campaign in Arizona (G. O. 42, A. G. O., 1896), no matter where the troops who took part came from. If you took part in that campaign you are entitled to wear the chevron.

G. B. asks: Does an artillery sergeant and park guard fall in facing to the right, or front, when formed by the 1st Sergeant at "Assembly," according to the revised Light Artillery Drill Regulations, etc.? Answer.—The two ranks fall in facing to the right (par. 975, A. D. R., 1896). Distance between files of same rank, twelve inches (par. 45); the interval between ranks is twenty-six inches (par. 65). After facing the front the interval between files is two inches, and distance between ranks thirty-six inches (par. 64).

ALTERNATE asks:—If an appointment is made in January to fill a vacancy created in December, when does the candidate report for examination? Answer.—For West Point on March 1. (2) For how long does an alternate appointment hold good? Answer.—Principal and alternate each report for examination March 1. If principal fails, and alternate passes, latter is appointed. If principal passes and is appointed, alternate is out of the race. Appointments to Annapolis are made after March 5 of each year.

H. A. F.—"Instruction in Military Signaling," by Maj. Giddings, for sale by D. Appleton & Co., New York City, price 50 cents, is the book you want, which contains full information.

READER asks when there will be appointments to the Military Academy from the 5th and 6th New Jersey Districts, also the 13th Penn. Answer.—The 5th N. J. is now vacant. The 6th N. J. will be vacant in 1899 and the 13th Pa. in 1900.

J. McG.—Any knowledge of navigation will help you in gaining promotion as a petty officer in the Navy. The more you are qualified in various studies the better your chances. It is not only a knowledge of seamanship that is required, but a knowledge of gunnery, electricity, explosives, etc.

CORPORAL.—All officers on board a ship are subject to the orders of its commander. Paymaster's clerks are appointed by the Paymaster. They must have an ordinary education and thorough knowledge of accounts. There is no stated physical requirement, except a man must be healthy and active. A bond is not necessary, but a first-class recommendation is required. Paymasters are appointed by the President. The relative rank of a Paymaster is that of a Lieutenant Commander. He must furnish the necessary bond and be free from physical defects, and must understand the keeping of accounts and have an ordinary English education.

J. F. B.—Cadet Robinson, represented the 32d N. Y. Dist. at West Point, and Cadet Ward the 24th Dist.

G. F.—The late Mayne Reid, the novelist, served during the Mexican War as a Lieutenant of Burnett's regiment of New York Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Chapultepec.

O.—Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War from March 7, 1853, to March 6, 1857. He died Dec. 6, 1889, at New Orleans.

W. G. B.—Your question being in the direction of subversion of discipline will not be answered.

C. B. C.—There will be a vacancy in the 8th Mass. Dist. for Annapolis in 1898.

J. H. O.—In the First Dist. of Indiana there will be a vacancy for Annapolis in 1901. West Point is now vacant. Apply to the Congressman of your district.

INQUIRER.—West 149th street, New York, is in the 15th Congressional District. There will be a vacancy there for West Point in 1900, and to Annapolis in 1902.

J. E. N.—There will be vacancies from Denver, Colo., both for West Point and Annapolis, in 1898.

SUBSCRIBER.—There will be a vacancy in the 13th Congressional District of New York for West Point in 1901, and for Annapolis in 1898. The present representative may not be in Congress in 1901. You might try for appointment from another district. When a cadet is found deficient the vacancy is filled at the disposition of representative. U. S. Senators do not make appointments.

J. J. C.—Pay clerks receive from \$1,000 to \$1,800. Their duties are a general charge of accounts. A paymaster may have more than one clerk. Pay clerks serve both on land and on shipboard. Pay clerks may present themselves for examination as paymaster subject to appointment by the President.

J. B. S.—There are 106 consular positions subject to examination for appointment. The subjects to which an examination shall relate shall be: 1. General education, knowledge of languages, business training and experience. 2. The country in which the consul or commercial agent is to reside, its government, chief magistrate, geographical features, principal cities, chief production and its commercial intercourse and relations with the United States. 3. The exequatur, its nature and use. 4. Functions of a consul or commercial agent as compared with those of a vice-consul or consular agent; relation of former to latter, also to the United States minister or ambassador at the capital of the country. 5. Duties of a consul or commercial agent as regards correspondence with the State Department and the form thereof; passports, granting and vising; United States merchant vessels in a foreign port, and their crews, whether seeking discharge, deserting, or destitute; wrecks within the jurisdiction; wrongs to United States citizens within jurisdiction; invoices; official fees and accounts. 6. Treaties between the United States and the foreign country. 7. Relations of ambassador or minister to laws of the country to which they are accredited, as compared with those of consul or commercial agent to those of the countries where they reside. 8. Acts of ambassador or minister, how far binding upon his country. 9. Diplomatic, judicial and commercial functions of consuls or commercial agents. 10. Piracy, what it is and where punishable. 11. Consular regulations of the United States, copy of which (to be returned to the department) will be supplied to each candidate upon application. 12. Such other subject or subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case. Compensation for these positions from \$1,000 to \$2,500. Candidates selected by President and then examined.

H. P. H.—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy is appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. His salary is \$4,500.

OLD SOLDIER.—Your war service for retirement will count to the date of your discharge, Sept. 10, 1895.

G. H. W.—A vacancy occurred in the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., Jan. 18, by the retirement of Gen. Morgan. The next one by ordinary casualty will occur Nov. 14, 1897.

E. N.—Enlistment under an assumed name is not a crime. If you served one enlistment under an assumed name and were honorably discharged, there would be no difficulty in your re-enlisting under your proper name and having your previous service counted, upon proper statement of facts. Consult your company commander and he will straighten your case out.

M.—The act of Congress to prevent desertions from the Army, approved June 16, 1890, prescribed among other things furlough for three months and discharge at expiration thereof for every soldier, provided his antecedent service had been faithful. It also authorized the President to grant, in his discretion, discharge by purchase. Discharge as "veteran" soldiers was not included in this act. The War Department, however, for the purpose of extending all possible indulgence to meritorious men, especially in cases where a discharge would obviously be for the material benefit of the soldier, made provision for discharge by way of favor of soldiers who had served ten years or more. (See G. O. 81 of 1890, A. G. O.) The period of service, however, was subsequently extended to twelve years by G. O. 32 of 1892, A. G. O., and these provisions are still in force. Par. 145, A. R., 1895.

"Instructions on Military Signaling for the Use of the National Guard" is the title of a neat little volume of sixty pages, of the size of the Drill Regulations, prepared by Maj. Howard A. Giddings, Brigade Signal Officer, Connecticut, and published by D. Appleton & Co. It was adopted for the use of the Connecticut National Guard by G. O. No. 19, Nov. 12, 1896. It is a condensed and practical manual of military signaling adapted to present requirements and conditions. The price of the work, bound in cloth, is fifty cents.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. R. 10,003—Mr. Wellington: That three clerks on duty in the office of the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., shall have the relative rank and pay of warrant officers in the Navy, and be entitled to the benefits of all laws relating to retirement enjoyed by such warrant officers in the Navy.

H. R. 10,006—Mr. Parker: To increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and to localize the recruiting of regiments in time of war. Be it enacted, etc., "That the President of the United States, in time of war, shall, in his discretion, be authorized to increase the number of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in each troop of cavalry, battery of artillery and company of infantry of the Army to a war strength not exceeding double the strength prescribed by law."

Sec. 2. That to facilitate the raising and recruiting of the war strength of said troops, batteries and companies, the President, in his discretion, may order that each or any regiment of the Army shall, in time of war, draw its recruits from a State or States, to be designated by the President, the recruits thus obtained to be counted as forming part of the quota of troops from said State called for by the United States."

H. R. 10,035—Mr. Lacey: That all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who shall have lost the sight of an eye from wounds, injuries or disease contracted or received in the service in line of duty, shall be entitled to a pension at the rate of \$20 per month; and for the loss or destruction of one eye from such cause they shall be entitled to a pension at the rate of \$30 a month, such rating to commence from the passage of this Act.

Senator Lodge offers this amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to have constructed immediately a steam revenue cutter of the third class, for harbor service at Boston, Mass., or to purchase a vessel and have the same altered for said service: Provided, That the cost of said construction or purchase and alteration shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000."

Mr. Smith, of Michigan, has introduced this resolution: Whereas the Secretary of the Navy has decided that contractors owning or managing shipyards on the Great Lakes are not eligible to bid for the construction of war vessels, because of the existence of a prohibitory agreement between the United States and Great Britain: Therefore, be it resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to the House the status of the agreement between the United States and Great Britain said to prohibit the building, arming or maintaining of more than a single war vessel on the Great Lakes, such information to include all data bearing upon the subject now in the possession of the department.

S. 3588, Mr. Daniel (by request). That any State having a claim for expenses incurred in defense of the United States is hereby given the right, within one year from the passage of this act, to file a petition in the Supreme Court of the United States and have the same adjudicated and determined. Said court shall, notwithstanding the statutes of limitation, hear, determine, and give judgment upon all such claims according to law, and said court shall give such cases precedence.

H. R. 10062 to grant a right of way through Fort Spokane Reservation to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway.

#### THE CASE OF MAJ. LOWRY.

Maj. H. B. Lowry, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, is not to be court-martialed, but the Secretary of the Navy has publicly reprimanded him by publishing the findings of the court of inquiry, together with his own and the Judge Advocate General's comments. The proceedings of the court were made public on Wednesday. The details of the case will be remembered by readers of the "Journal." In May last, after due advertisement, Maj. Lowry opened bids and let the contracts for washing for the Marine Corps at Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Annapolis, Norfolk, Portsmouth, N. H., New York and Boston to Mr. H. Belford, who, though the lowest bidder, named a price 10 per cent. above the price of the previous year. Trouble arising at Washington Barracks in September regarding the paying of the laundry bills, Maj. Lowry requested a court of inquiry, which was granted. The findings of the court were that Maj. Lowry should be tried by court martial for inattention and neglect of duty in awarding and making the contracts for laundry work for the U. S. Marine Corps for the fiscal year 1896-97 with Mr. W. H. Belford. The Judge Advocate General in reviewing the testimony, concurred in the opinion expressed by the court, and recommended that Maj. Lowry be brought to trial by general court martial for the offenses indicated by him and found by the court. Secretary Herbert concludes his statement of the case as follows:

"It is the opinion of the Department that the awarding of the contracts for laundry work to W. H. Belford was the result of gross carelessness on the part of Maj. H. B. Lowry. It was an inefficient and perfunctory performance of duty, totally unworthy of an officer of his age and experience, and meets with the severe condemnation of the Department. Purchasing agents must be given to understand that laws, relating to advertisements, bids, etc., are intended to secure the purchase of articles or the procurement of services at reasonable rates, and that no officer who fails to acquaint himself with the prices he ought to pay can shield himself from severe condemnation, in cases like the present, by pleading a strict compliance with the mere letter of the law."

"Maj. Lowry's recommendation, after the extravagance of these prices had been called to his attention by the letter of the Commandant, that the contracts be continued, the Department does not regard as any evidence of corrupt intent on his part. It evidences, rather, the obstinacy and insubordinate spirit of an officer who, in spite of facts which ought to have changed his opinion, persists in the belief that this routine of letting of the contracts to the lowest bidder was a full performance of his duty."

"The court also recommends that charges be preferred against Maj. Lowry for writing a letter to Belford, the contractor, under date of Aug. 26, 1896, calling for his views upon a subject which was under consideration by the Colonel Commandant, and giving extracts from the latter's letter to him (Maj. Lowry), which letter, if written at all should have been submitted to the Colonel Commandant before having been sent to its address. This letter, and the letter of Aug. 20, in which Maj. Lowry informs the acting Commandant that he had so written were clearly prompted by a spirit of insubordination. The Department has concluded not to convene a court-martial for the trial of this case, for the reason that it does not seem probable that any further evidence can be obtained, and the evidence now before it is not sufficient, when taken in connection with the previous good character of Maj. Lowry, to justify the conclusion that he had been corrupt or guilty of anything else than carelessness and insubordination."

"Subject to the foregoing remarks, the proceedings, findings and opinion of the court, so far as they relate to Maj. Lowry, are approved."

## THE STATE TROOPS.

7th N. Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Co. B, under command of Capt. Nesbitt, and Co. I, Capt. Landon, held their regular weekly drill on Thursday evening, January 15, 1897. Each company paraded thirty-two files, and, of course, the men looked neat and soldierly. But it must be said that in some respects the execution of the movements did not come up to the usual standard of the Seventh. In a number of instances, while marching in column of fours, distances were lost, which was manifested when the fours united in line, as there was entirely too much space between the fours; this was noticeable in both companies. In Co. I, when executing on right into line from column of fours, each four marched too far beyond the wheeling point of the preceding four before changing direction, and the result was that when the fours arrived on the line too much dressing was necessary to close up the gaps. The same fault was noticed in executing left front into line; otherwise both movements were perfect. The alignments, when marching in line, were splendid, and also in column of fours.

At 9 o'clock the two companies united in column of fours, and the Captains, alternating in taking command, marched to the Lexington avenue end of the armory, and formed line by fours left, making a front of sixty-four files, and marched back and forth from one end of the drill floor to the other, but for some reason the men could not catch the step for some time, but finally succeeded, and a faultless step and alignment was the result. After keeping this up for about fifteen minutes the companies separated, and each resumed its own drill. The turns, both from a halt and while marching were magnificent. Wheeling about by fours, both in column and in line, were splendidly executed. The manual of arms was executed with that rapidity and precision for which the Seventh is justly famous, although it must be confessed that in some instances there was more rapidity than precision. A little more attention to stacking arms, however, would not be amiss, for when the companies marched off the floor several stacks fell down, which would not happen even on a smooth drill floor if the stacks were properly made.

To the credit of the Seventh it must be said that when an error occurs, the men quickly rectify it themselves; it is not necessary for the officers to call their attention to it.

An evidence of the good fellowship which exists in this regiment between the several companies was manifested on this evening. Co. B left the drill floor several minutes before Co. I, when the latter came up to the company room floor. Co. B joined them, and halting in front of Co. I's room, gave three rousing cheers for Capt. Landon and the 9th Co., which was responded to in the same hearty manner by Co. I giving the same for Capt. Nesbitt and the 2d Co., after which the two companies marched to their quarters and were dismissed, evidently on good terms with themselves and everybody else.

47th NEW YORK.—COL. JOHN G. EDDY.

For a company to become demoralized because the Captain is absent may be considered by some as a tribute to the Captain's popularity, but at the same time it does not speak well for the discipline of the company, nor does it speak well for the efficiency of a Captain, for the members of a company in the National Guard should be taught to implicitly obey whoever is in command, whether it be the Captain or the 1st or even the 2d Lieutenant. But such evidently is not the case in Co. F, of this regiment, for the drill which they put up on Monday evening, Jan. 11, 1897, under command of 1st Lieut. Hemmings, was far from what it should have been. Capt. Michael Colligan is away on leave of absence, and the company is temporarily under command of the 1st Lieutenant. Twenty files were present, and as usual in the 47th, the men looked neat and soldierly, and while a number of the movements were executed very good there was also a large number that were very poor. The distances in general were poor, and the file-closers made no attempt to rectify the errors. The alignments were in some instances very good. Marching in column of fours, and in line, the files were good, but in column if platoons they were not so good. On right into line from column of fours was very good; the fronts into line could be very much better; the fours did not keep together and there was entirely too much haste displayed by the rear fours to arrive on the line. The impression seems to prevail largely that the rear fours should get on the line as soon as the leading four, but if the principles of successive formations were more thoroughly taught, those erroneous impressions would rapidly pass away. Wheeling about by fours was very good as far as the fours uniting on the line was concerned, but invariably there was too much distance between the fours, and whenever the fours wheeled about and halted, too much dressing was required. The oblique marching, both in line and column of fours was very poor; the files did not seem to be able to keep their alignments. The turns, both from a halt and while marching were very good, in fact it was the best part of the drill. Right forward, fours right, and left forward, fours left, was very good, in each case the second four executed their part very creditably.

The platoon movements were not very good, the men came to the right shoulder at the preparatory commands in a very ragged manner, and the distances between platoons, left oblique, the chiefs of platoons gave the command to dress, and remained on the flanks of their platoons nearest the point of rest, and gave the command front. The chief of platoons should remain in front of the center of their respective platoons, and as they arrive on the line give the command halt and right or left dress and return to their places in the line of file-closers. The Captain superintends the alignment from the flanks at the point of rest and gives the command front. Part of the evening was devoted to the setting up exercises, which seems to be a decided waste of time and which should be confined to the squad, for it is part of the school of the soldier, and when a company is assembled for instruction in the school of the company, the drill should be confined to company movements. To properly maneuver a company as a unit is the most important part of the D. R., for therein lies the key to success in the handling of larger bodies. It would be just as sensible to devote part of the time to setting up exercises at a battalion or regimental drill. It looks ridiculous for the officers to be idling their time away, standing around and talking, while the non-coms. instruct the men in the exercises—the time could be more profitably employed.

Co. B also drilled on the same evening, under command of Captain-elect Olden. Twelve files were present and a very fair drill was put up, but it was somewhat marred

by the men counting aloud every time a movement in the manual was executed, whether at a preparatory command to march or at the command halt. While it may secure uniformity in the manual, it is not a commendable practice, for the men may get into the habit to such an extent as to forget themselves at a review or parade, and the effect of such an occurrence can better be imagined than described. The various movements in the school of the company were very well, but there is room for improvement. The latter part of the review was devoted to platoon movement in single rank, and they were with a few exceptions, very good.

71st NEW YORK.—COL. F. V. GREENE.

The first battalion of the 71st Regt., commanded by Maj. Augustus T. Francis, was reviewed at the armory on the evening of Jan. 18, by Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., of the 8th Regt., and made an exceptionally fine showing; in fact, it was beyond a doubt the finest showing the battalion ever made. This battalion was composed as follows: Co. A, Capt. Whittle; Co. C, Lieut. Heindaman; Co. D, Capt. Linson; Co. G, Capt. Bleeker, and Co. I, Capt. Reton, with Lieut. John William Dowling, Adjutant, and Sergt. Maj. John Miller, Jr. The battalion was very promptly formed for review, being equalized into five companies of 16 files each, the formation being in line and very handsomely made. The steadiness of the command was very noticeable. Col. Chauncey was accompanied by his staff, but neither he or the Major was accompanied by their staffs in passing around the lines, which, under par. 672, D. R., is optional. The passage both in quick and double time was most finely executed, and the battalion formed line again in the smoothest manner possible. Like the execution of double time in most all armories, the step was too short. Without wasting time in the formality of being dismissed and reformed, the battalion was brought to attention at its point of rest for parade. With the exception of the color company, all the companies lacked snap in coming to a parade rest. With this exception, the ceremony was all that could be desired. The next event was a battalion drill in close order, followed by the formation of street column and square. The entire drill was executed without the slightest hitch, and reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned. The battalion has certainly been making steady progress, which was amply demonstrated during the evolutions of the evening. The step during the evening was a trifle slow, but distances and intervals were very accurately preserved, while the utmost steadiness and attention prevailed. A very enjoyable reception followed, and the number of pretty girls present, attracted by the gallant Major and his battalion, would be hard to discount. The second battalion, under Maj. Smith, will hold a review and reception on or about Feb. 9, and will have to look to their laurels in view of the fine showing of the first battalion.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT NEW YORK.  
SEPARATE COMPANIES.

We make the following extracts from the report of Inspector Gen. McLewee, of New York, concerning the annual inspection of the Separate companies, and also the remainder of the State Troops we have not heretofore noted.

- 1st, Capt. Smith, good company; percentage of duty 17 events, 75.75; very low.
- 2d, Capt. Kirby, ranks with best in State; average percentage of duty 17 events, 78.02; too low.
- 3d, Capt. Scott, paraded 100 per cent.; generally good appearance; average percentage of attendance 25 events, 83.55; very good.
- 4th, Capt. Pruyn, 100 per cent. present; everything perfect; a fine organization; percentage of duty 24 events, 76.66; too low.
- 5th, Capt. Chase, shows great improvement; average percentage of duty 21 events, 93.95.
- 6th, Capt. Stillman, company ranks with the best; average percentage of duty 20 events, 82.
- 7th, Capt. Collin, general appearance very good, with exception of dirty and unsatisfactory boxes, and equipments loosely adjusted; average percentage of duty 20 events, 88.95.
- 8th, Capt. Henderson, handsome condition; officers intelligent and painstaking; average percentage of duty 15 events, 81.71.
- 9th, Capt. Greenough, 100 per cent. present; general appearance good; talking and unsteadiness to a remarkable degree; poor discipline; average percentage of duty 20 events, 80.17; too low.
- 10th, Capt. Hunter, 100 per cent. present; great improvement shown; in a satisfactory condition; average percentage of duty 24 events, 86.38; excellent.
- 11th, Capt. Schneider, first-class appearance; some improper decorations worn; average percentage of duty 23 events, 80.95.
- 12th, Capt. Treanor, very satisfactory appearance; average percentage of duty 24 events, 81.42; very low; indicates something wrong.
- 13th, Lieut. Sague, in command, excellent condition generally; a fine lot of officers and men; average percentage of duty, 70.97.
- 14th, Capt. Post, appearance excellent; general improvement; average percentage of duty 28 events, 72.82; very low.
- 15th, Capt. Tompkins, small in numbers, but shows marked improvement; average percentage of duty 16 events, 72.12; very low.
- 16th, Capt. Vedder, general appearance satisfactory; considerable improvement needed; average percentage of duty 25 events, 70.74; very low.
- 17th, Lieut. Klein, generally good condition; average percentage of duty 20 events, 74.10; too low.
- 18th, Capt. Davis, general appearance very good; unsteadiness in ranks; instruction poor; average percentage of duty 21 events, 79.61.
- 19th, Capt. Hauenbessel, in a demoralized condition; books disgracefully kept; recommended for disbandment.
- 20th, Capt. Rogers, general appearance good; still room for improvement; average percentage of attendance 24 events, 76.58; too low.
- 21st, Capt. Lloyd, ranks with best in State; excelled by none; has paraded 100 per cent. for seven years; a perfect organization; average per cent. to duty, 17 events, 92.37; very high.
- 22, Capt. Lester, remarkable improvement; average percentage of duty, 27 events, 88.50; high.
- 23d, Capt. Waterman, appearance unsatisfactory; drill excellent; average percentage of duty, 20 events, 86.39; high.
- 24th, Capt. McIntyre, company in good condition; average percentage of duty, 19 events, 86.08; commendable.
- 25th, Capt. Fales, great improvement; excellent appearance; percentage of duty, 88.22; excellent.
- 26th, Capt. Bush, general appearance excellent, unsteadiness in ranks and talking; drill very poor; C. O. absent from drill fully half the time; change is needed to save it from disbandment; average percentage of duty, 31 events, 68.63.
- 27th, Capt. Crooks, general appearance very good;

shows improvement; average percentage of duty, 26 events, 74.67.

28th, Capt. Remmer, very near first-class; drill almost faultless; average percentage of duty, 18 events, 79.96; should improve.

29th, Capt. Ross, a very good company; an excellent appearance; average percentage of duty, 17 events, 73.47; poor.

30th, Capt. Hoffman, 10 per cent.; appearance exceedingly fine; general excellence; average percentage of duty, 31 events, 81.37; very good; company is one of best in State.

31st, Capt. Witherstine, general appearance good; improvement shown; average percentage of duty, 17 events, 66.32; very low.

32d, Capt. Stevens, general appearance very good, except dirty cartridge boxes; average percentage of duty, 24 events, 64.76; books poorly kept.

33d, Capt. St. John, general appearance very good; fine style; opinions of experts were that the whole percentage of duty, 27 events, 74.52.

34th, Capt. Wilson, shows marked improvement; average percentage of duty, 16 events, 69.73; very low.

35th, Capt. Yates, shows considerable improvement, but more is required; much spitting on the floor; considerable deadwood; average percentage of duty, 21 events, 77.53; too low.

36th, Capt. Baader, general appearance good; improvement shown; much unsteadiness in rank; average percentage of duty, 18 events, 78.12; too low.

37th, Capt. Boyer, shows improvement; appearance generally good; average percentage of duty, 23 events, 87.34; excellent.

40th, Capt. Chapman, appearance perfect; drill excellent; company ranks among the best in the State; books neglected; average percentage of duty, 25 events, 83.82; very good.

41st, Capt. J. G. Butler, has deteriorated; average percentage of duty, 21 events, 63.27; very bad.

42d, Capt. M. B. Butler, excelled by none in State; excellent in all particulars; average percentage of duty, 84.05.

43d, Capt. Franchot, great improvement; general appearance equal to any in State; average percentage of duty, 36 events, 70.75; too low.

44th, Capt. Goodier, generally good condition; officers bright and intelligent; drill below its usual standard; average percentage of duty, 22 events, 81.64.

46th, Capt. Vunk, improvement over last year; general appearance good; average percentage of duty, 33 events, 84.53.

47th Capt. McDougall, general appearance good; unsteadiness in ranks; average percent of duty, 75.66; too low.

48th, Capt. Hall, considerable talking in ranks; drill not up to standard; average percentage of duty, 22 events, 79.72.

## CAVALRY.

Squadron A, Maj. Roe, inspected mounted at Van Cortlandt Park. The ceremony of review rendered in fine style; opinions of experts were that the whole performance was equal to the best of our regular troops; the general appearance satisfactory, the drill excellent throughout; a high order of discipline; headquarters' books and records are all properly kept; average percentage of attendance at drill, two troops from Oct. 1, 1895, to May 9, 1896, 80.20; excellent.

Troop C, Capt. Clayton, general appearance very satisfactory; some unsteadiness was noticeable during inspection; manual of the sabre very poor; boxes need more care.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Signal Corps, Capt. Hedge, paraded 100 per cent.; first-class in every respect.

2d Signal Corps, Capt. Leigh, 100 per cent. present; exceptionally fine organization.

3d Signal Corps, Capt. Williams, 100 per cent. present; the general appearance of this corps was very good.

4th Signal Corps, Capt. Plumb, is yet without quarters, which the Supervisors of Erie County have failed to furnish as required by law; inspected in citizens' dress; officers and men deserve much credit for keeping together in the face of such discouraging conditions.

## ARTILLERY.

1st Battery, Capt. Wendel, made its usual handsome appearance, for which it has been renowned, at inspection; no detail overlooked; arms, uniforms and equipments and the adjustment of the same faultless; guns and caissons, equipment and implements, battery wagon and forage equipment, harness and horse equipments all in an absolutely perfect condition; drill excellent; armory neat and clean, and lockers uniformly dressed.

2d Battery, Capt. Wilson, battery is first-class in all particulars; general appearance at inspection excellent; drill full of life and snap; guns and caissons and their contents, battery wagon and forge and implements, harness and horse equipments all in excellent condition.

3d Battery, Capt. Rasquin, the general appearance of the men of this battery was excellent, and an improvement over last year.

5th Battery, Capt. Almeron Hayes, general appearance only fair; no attention to many small details in matter of cleanliness; general reorganization is necessary to save it from disbandment.

6th Battery, Capt. Olmstead, general appearance excellent; all property particularly well cared for.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

1st Battalion, Comdr. Miller, general appearance was a great improvement over last year, and altogether very satisfactory. The condition of arms, uniforms and equipments and the adjustment of same was generally excellent. The New Hampshire was a model of cleanliness and good order; equipment of ship throughout in first-class condition; Surgeon's department under an excellent system and the best equipped of any organization in the State force.

2d Separate Naval Division, Lieut. Wallbridge, 100 per cent. present; general appearance very satisfactory; everything in excellent condition.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. Gen. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, has issued a circular, in which he says:

"To promote careful study of Wagner's 'Service of Security and Information,' and writing on military subjects, these headquarters offer prizes open to all active members of the Guard, except the general and division staffs, as follows, viz.: For the best series of answers to the questions in the book, \$35; to the second best, \$25; and to the third, \$15. If preferred, military books or equipments marked of equal value will be supplied instead of money.

"In answering, the questions need not be set forth. It will be sufficient to refer to them as 'Question 1,' etc. The replies may be in manuscript or typewritten.

"The tests of superiority will be neatness, accuracy, brevity, comprehensiveness, clearness, style, spelling and grammatical construction.

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"Competitive papers will be forwarded not later than the 1st of March, 1897, addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General, and will be signed or indorsed by a word or motto selected by the writer and inclosed in a large envelope. A smaller envelope sealed and inclosed in the larger will be marked on the outside with the same word or motto, and inside of it will be set forth the name, rank, etc., of the writer, which will appear in no other place. The smaller envelope will not be opened until the board of officers shall have made the awards. The papers will be considered and the awards made by the following named officers, viz.: Lieut. Col. George H. North, A. A. G.; Maj. David Lewis, A. D. C.; Maj. H. C. Groome, A. A. G. 1st Brigade.

"The several organizations composing the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be inspected in their armories during the months of February, March and April of the present year. The inspection will be made by the Brigade Inspectors under the direction of Col. Edward Morrell, Insp. Gen., and at such times as may be designated by Brigade Commanders."

The entire division will parade in Washington on March 4. The new fatigue cap of the Army is to be adopted.

#### A STATE'S REAL SOLDIERS.

Speaking of what is considered a perfect body of State troops, the Chicago Times-Herald of Jan. 2, 1897, says: "Every State in the Union would be wise to follow the example of Wisconsin in the matter of making soldiers of its National Guard. Every State has a force of a National Guard, but not every State has a National Guard composed of soldiers. Wisconsin's guard is made up of soldiers, because during the past fifteen years an educated soldier, with the enthusiasm and discipline that go with the average West Pointer, has had more or less of a voice in its management, and during the past two years has had full control of it, except, of course, that Gov. Upham, the classmate of his Adjutant-General, has been commander-in-chief. Every Adjutant-General since 1881 has had the benefit of the counsel of Capt. Charles King, the well-known American novelist, a retired regular soldier, who comes of a family of soldiers, his father having been a West Pointer and Adjutant-General of New York, as was his great grandfather. Wisconsin has to-day four regiments of infantry, a battery of light artillery and a company of cavalry that could be thrown into the field for immediate action, where it could be safely placed by the side of the best soldiers in the United States within twenty-four hours from a call for active service. It has required no greater expenditure to make real soldiers of Wisconsin's National Guard than it would have cost to merely keep up the appearance of a National Guard with less talent in educating it. Wisconsin's experience ought to lead every Governor, so far as possible, to secure the services, as Adjutant-General, of a thoroughly educated soldier. While there may not be an abundance of Capt. Kings from which to select generals, it is, nevertheless, a fact that there is not a State in which there is not a greater or less number of retired regular officers who would tion into actual soldiers. The thought is worthy of consideration at the hands of the new Governors who will assume their duties within the next two weeks.

#### WISCONSIN.

Capt. Charles King was treated to a genuine surprise at the convention of the Wisconsin National Guard Association Jan. 8. He had expected to retire as president of the association, giving place to the new Adjutant General. Gen. Boardman nominated him for re-election and insisted upon his remaining. The motion was greeted with loud applause, which continued despite Gen. King's

effort to restore quiet. When he could be heard he begged them to let him retire, saying that he did not want to be the man to break a well established precedent. As president of the association and not Adjutant General he feared that he would be like the fifth wheel to a coach. Gen. Boardman replied, urging the members of the association to elect Gen. King. He said he did not believe in having the Adjutant General president of the association. He believed there would be a better feeling in the association if it were not so, and he then made a personal explanation of his relations with Gen. King during the last month or two, and spoke with emotion of his kindness to him.

Gen. Boardman's motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote. Gen. King was so much affected that he could not attempt to express his thanks. The association then unanimously re-elected Col. Patton secretary, and Maj. Joachim, treasurer, and decided upon Milwaukee as the place for the next meeting, leaving the time to be fixed by the executive officers.

On motion of Q. M. Gen. Zwietsch, President King, of the association, appointed a committee of five, with Gen. Zwietsch as chairman, to draft resolutions urging Congress to adopt the bill for the exchange of old rifles now held by many National Guard organizations for new .45 caliber Springfield rifles.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Gov. Russell of North Carolina accepted the resignation of Adj. Gen. Cameron and designated Maj. E. M. Hayes of the Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., to act as Adjutant General until the regular appointment. There will be universal regret among the State Guard and throughout the State of North Carolina generally at the retirement of Gen. Cameron, and Gov. Russell could have designated no one whose appointment would have afforded greater pleasure to a very large circle of friends.

The winter games of the 71st N. Y. will be held at the armory Saturday evening, Jan. 23, 1897, the programme being as follows: Fifty-yard sack race, handicap; 65-yard dash, handicap; 440-yard run, scratch, championship of the regiment; 1-mile bicycle race, handicap; 220-yard dash, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 3-legged race, 65 yards, scratch; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; 1-mile run, handicap; bayonet race, scratch; 8-lap relay race, teams of four men; members of team must be members of the same company; obstacle race, 2 lap, scratch. Field events—Putting 16-pound shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap; exhibition of fancy and trick bicycle riding by Prof. "Ike" Johnson. From present appearances, and judging from the interest taken, it is expected these games will be the most successful the regiment has yet held. There will be dancing after the games.

The Pafraets Dials Club of Troy, N. Y., recently honored and surprised one of its distinguished members, Mr. C. Whitney Tillinghast, now Adjutant-General of the State, by presenting him with a full set of equipments, which had secretly been ordered from Messrs. Ridabock & Co., of New York City, by Mr. Tillinghast's admirers as soon as it was known his appointment as Adjutant-General was positive. It took a half a dozen ushers to carry in the boxes and packages into the back parlor of the clubhouse, which when opened and spread out on the table, were as follows: A chapane of black silk, black ostrich feathers and gold ornaments at side, fatigue cap, epaulettes of gold bullion, with two five-pointed stars, and a shield, two pairs of shoulder straps of bullion, with dark blue centre, and two silver stars; a full-dress belt of Russia leather, bullion embroidery and gold mountings; fatigue belt of black leather, gold mountings; sword, with pearl handle, the sheath and grip having gold and silver mountings, the blade being exquisitely wrought. On the handle of the sword was a suitable inscription. There was also a sword knot, dress, embroidery of bullion; a sword knot, fatigue, of russet leather; a sash of buff silk net, with three bands of gold bullion embroidered gold-distant and running lengthwise; an aiguillette of gold bullion cord; epaulettes; gold-mounted spears, and a sabre, with gold and

silver mountings. The General was taken into the room where the dazzling display of accoutrements was exposed, and formally presented with them. He replied in a neat speech, in which he thanked his friends for their gift, and said he realized the responsibility he was to assume, and he hoped to perform his duties with credit. The equipments were all according to regulations.

The 69th Regt., New York, will hold a stag at the armory on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 26, and among the performers will be "Otero" of vaudeville fame. Following this event, the next of social character will be the vaudeville entertainment and dance of Co. G, Capt. Duffy, at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, on Friday evening, Jan. 29. This company has secured many of the best professional vaudeville artists in the city, and the entertainment will be one of the best ever given. All the boxes have been sold, and the tickets are going like hot cakes. Col. Smith and all of the officers of the regiment intend to be present, as well as many members of other regiments.

The nineteenth annual ball of the Palestine Commandery, to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, will attract many military men among others who delight in witnessing intricate military evolutions in the midst of such a gorgeous social gathering. Capt. Gen. Wallace A. Downs, Lieutenant Colonel of the 71st Regiment, will have command of the military maneuvers, and as he has long been recognized as one of the best military instructors in the State, the drill will be something far beyond the ordinary.

One of the most remarkable indoor rifle shooting feats on record took place on Jan. 16 at the Seventh Regiment Armory ranges, when Pvt. A. E. Wells of Co. E broke all indoor records by making thirty-one consecutive bull's eyes in what is known as the Bull's Eye Match, prone. Pvt. Wells, in common with the other shooters, used an ordinary Remington 50-caliber military rifle, with reduced indoor charge, firing at the reduced 500-yard target.

The conditions of the match were that only bull's eyes to be counted, the greatest number in any string to win. Ties to be determined by the location of the bull's eye on the score, and any man scoring ten bull's eyes was to continue to shoot until he missed. The one making the best string of ten shots in two matches to win the diamond badge. Pvt. J. W. Halstead, of Co. C, was second, with thirteen consecutive bull's eyes.

The first competition in the team of three match of the 8th Regiment, New York, was shot at the armory, Jan. 15. It was won by the non-commissioned staff, with a total of 131 out of a possible 150. The scores were: Sergt. Maj. E. E. Acker, 45; Q. M. Sergt. N. M. Stern, 45, and Ord. Sergt. W. E. Laragh, 43; total, 133. Co. B was second, as follows: Lieut. W. J. Smith, 46; Sergt. H. Wolff, 41; Pvt. M. H. Harris, 44; total, 131. Twelve teams competed.

While Troop C, of the 2d Brigade, New York, is to be commended for its desire to help along the recent exhibition at Madison Square Garden, its appearance there to give an exhibit of drill of a National Guard organization, was a mistake. The statements that have appeared in some quarters that the appearance of Troop C could hardly have been excelled by regulars, is, of course, the greatest boast. The exhibition, making all allowances, was simply a burlesque. Wrong commands were given, the men became confused and mixed up in some movements, which, in the main, were raggedly executed, and the horses were poorly controlled. The exhibition simply resolved itself into a laughable drill of instruction. Several of the members showed skill in rough riding, but the majority have much to learn before becoming qualified to give an exhibition against regulars. The mounting and dismounting of horses while at a halt was very good, but, judging from the exhibition, it seems to us that the members of Troop C could more profitably consume time in perfecting drill before taking up fancy work. The troop is little more than a year old and naturally has much to learn.



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## BIRTHS.

DONALDSON.—At Fort Yates, N. D., Jan. 4, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., a son.

## MARRIED.

BETHELL—WARDEN.—At Ft. Logan, Colo., on Jan. 12, 1897, by the Rev. Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, S. J., Mr. William Decatur Bethell, Jr., of Denver, to Miss Helen Talbot Worden, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf.

RYAN—TORNEY.—At the cadet chapel, West Point, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1897, Lieut. John P. Ryan, 6th U. S. Cav., to Miss Katharine Marie Torney, daughter of Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., U. S. A.

WALLACE—GIBSON.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1897, by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, Mr. George Weed Wallace to Miss Agnes Gibson, daughter of Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., retired. No cards.

## DIED.

BALDWIN.—At New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14, Agnes, wife of Prof. Charles Sears Baldwin, and daughter of the late Col. Richard B. Irwin.

BANES.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1897, Col. Charles Henry Banes, Assistant Adjutant General during the war, 1861-65.

GOODELL.—At Milan, Italy, Mrs. Caroline D. Goodell, widow of Dr. William Goodell, of Philadelphia, and sister of Col. W. H. Bell, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A.

HUNT.—At Flushing, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1897, Mrs. Virginia Hunt, wife of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U. S. N., and daughter of Rear Adm. John H. Upshur.

JANEWAY.—Suddenly, at Bermuda, Jan. 15, Dr. Thomas T. Janeway, second son of Lieut. Col. J. H. Janeway, U. S. A., retired.

MILLIGAN.—At Knoxville, Tenn., Lieut. F. J. Milligan, U. S. N., retired.

ROSS.—At Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1897, Mrs. Mildred Ross, wife of Surg. John W. Ross, Surg., U. S. N., retired.

VICKERY.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1897, of gastritis, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Vickery, wife of Maj. Richard S. Vickery, U. S. A., retired.

WILLIAMS.—At San Rafael, Cal., Jan. 21, Lucy N., wife of Pay Director William W. Williams, U. S. N.

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The Pope Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., has prepared and issued a handsome desk calendar for the year 1897. Of course, its primary object is to keep one posted on the flight of time, but it also suggests, incidentally, that the Columbia bicycle has the fleeting quality more highly developed than time, and that it has another characteristic of time—it outlives everybody.

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"Sir," replied the living skeleton, "I was once editor of a regimental paper, that took 'Jaw-bone' for subscriptions."—Sport.

The 14th New York will be reviewed at its armory Friday evening, Feb. 19. Co. C has appointed Capt. Thomas H. Avery, Lieut. J. P. McNamara and J. Raymond and Corp. J. Pugsley as a committee to make all arrangements for the trip of the company to Washington on March 4, and to take part in the inaugural parade of President-elect William McKinley.

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## THE KEMP CUP.

The valuable silver piece presented by Mr. Edward Kemp to the 6th Co., 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y., of which he was private at the time of the breaking out of the war, is a true three-handled loving cup, made by Tiffany & Co., and is considered the most beautiful piece of work of this particular character that has been produced. It is, indeed, both in design and workmanship, a piece of fine art. The height of the cup is about 12 inches, each of the three handles forming the device composed of the figure Seven of the Regiment and the figure Six of the Company, producing in all the good, old National date '76. The idea of the rods, which represent the companies, being bound together, forming the regiment, is taken from the old Roman fasces. All the raised work, which covers the whole piece and forms the ornament of the cup, is in repoussé. On the front, or chief side, are introduced the heads of Col. Emmons Clark and Pvt. Edward Kemp, both of which were most earnestly asked for by many of those who were interested in the reception. Standing on either side of a center shield is the coat of arms of New York—two large classical figures, the one representing War and the other Peace, with branches of the oak, laurel, palm and olive trailing about and forming a most pleasing effect and speaking background to the whole piece, where, on certain spaces, encircling the body of the cup, are introduced the following historical scenes and events: The departure of the 7th Regt. for Washington, D. C., April 19, 1861; Camp Cameron, Washington, D. C., April and May, 1861; Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., 1862-63; Draft Riots, New York, July, 1863; Escort to the remains of President Lincoln, April, 1865; Monument in Central Park in memory of the members of the regiment, who were killed or died of disease or wounds in the United States service; the 7th Regt. armory, completed in 1880; Cross of honor for long service; Camp at Peekskill, N. Y.; 7th Regt. pin; badge presented to Mr.

Edward Kemp by the officers of the 7th Regt. On one side, between the handles, is a large shield bearing the inscription, which reads: "Presented by Pvt. Edward Kemp to His Comrades of the 6th Co., 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y., 1896. Around the base is a broad ribbon divided artistically into three equal spaces, upon one of which is the wording "The 7th Regt., Patriotism and Loyalty"; upon the second, "The 7th Regt., Fidelity and Bravery"; upon the third, "The 7th Regt., Pro Patria et Gloria." The cup has a capacity of 15 pints and weighs 107½ ounces. The marvelous decoration that covers its entire surface tells in allegorical form the history of the 7th Regt. and the stirring national events with which it was so closely identified. The historic scenes here referred to are depicted with much illustrative spirit by Mr. James H. Whitehouse, who designed the cup, and the artisans of Tiffany & Co. have indelibly wrought them in silver. It is a beautiful example of artistic work from Tiffany & Co.

## THE DUTCH NAVY.

The Dutch Government has, announces "Engineering," published a programme of reorganization of its navy. Twelve protected cruisers will be built of the same type as the three cruisers now building, except that the armor shields for the guns of 15 and 12 centimeters will be 6 inches thick, and those of the 7.5 centimeter guns 3 inches. The speed of these cruisers is to be 23 knots, the same as the speed of the Holland, Friesland, and Zeeland now building. Six armored vessels are also proposed of the same type as the Kortenaar, the Evertsen, and the Piet Hein, which went into commission at the end of last year and in the beginning of this year. Some modifications will be made, however, in the armament, viz., three monitors, large type, and three monitors, smaller type, are proposed, together with 15 gun boats, 15 torpedo boats of 30 knots, six torpedo

boats of 23 knots, and 10 torpedo boats of 18 to 20 knots. For protection of the fishermen three schooners are proposed. The naval estimate for the building of the cruisers is \$33,750,000. The Dutch fleet is manned by 715 officers and about 10,000 non-commissioned officers and men, in addition to the Government Navy in India.

In a recent address Gen. Lord Wolseley said he had spent his life among soldiers, and he could tell from experience that the training of the body and the education of the mind which they received, so far from tending to unfit them to be good subjects, had precisely the opposite effect. In many ways it improved all men, and in a country where we had so few soldiers, it gave the young man of 24 or 25 years returning to civil occupations many advantages over his civilian brother in the race of life. The soldier learned by experience not only to trust and obey his officer, but that no success could be achieved unless he did so. It was, he thought, the fact of this feeling being so largely carried into civil life by the thousands of soldiers who annually left the army that largely saved Germany from those strikes and quarrels between employers and employed, which at times so often threatened the manufacturing prosperity of England.

A Dutch recruit of Middleburg having refused, from conscientious motives, to enter military service, Count Tolstol has written him a fanatical letter applauding his "Christian" action, and anticipating widespread imitation. According to Count Tolstol, the anti-conscription struggle has already begun, and there are in Russia many belonging to the peasant, teacher, and student classes who are following with interest the consequences of the Dutchman's "peace maneuver." Count Tolstol has also a good deal to say as to the "stupidity, the barbarism, and the cowardice, which are implied in becoming a murderer to order."

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**U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,** 601 Eleventh St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Jan. 18, 1897.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Potomac River will be received here until 12 M., February 17, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CHAS. J. ALLEN, Major, Engrs.

**U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, DULUTH,** Minn., Dec. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging about 21,000 cubic yards in the Harbor of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., will be received here until noon, Feb. 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

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